The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III, NO. 10 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1915. — ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
22nd "	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
2nd Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
13th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
20th "	Persia	8000	....	..
27th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	..
13th "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th "	India	8000	....	..
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further inforination apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co, Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai,

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Takata Maru	J. Deans	6712	16th Jan.	22nd Jan.
Kamogawa Maru	Y. Nomura	6142	17th Jan.	23th Jan
Khan Maru	B. T.	8808	24th Jan.	5th Feb
Iyo Maru	K. Hirase	7226	6th Feb.	14th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Nagaya	4625	13th Feb.	25th Feb.

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS.

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O Box 113.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily, but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. 130—D16.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona....	7474	23r an.	....
City of Lahore..	6,947	....	20th Jan
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi .	6,573	....	1st May

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	439	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	787

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS declared in respect of the last Triennium.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.
Post Box. 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.
BARPETA, 3,200, Thursday, 14th Jan.
DWARKA, 1,695, Fri. 15th January, *Direct.
LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 18th Jan. 11 a.m., ‡P. B. D. and C. M.
* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
‡ Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "BARPETA," 3,200 tons, on Thursday. 14th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "PURNEA," 3,305 tons, about 21st January, calling at Seychelles Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
12th January, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	11th April.1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6,722	C.F.Osborne	R.N.R. 26th April.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA,
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESER FUND	" 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiebling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and sherter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Opposite Clock Tower,
Hours 9 to 6 BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 *elephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY
many months before the war commenced, adopted PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS as standard and since that time have purchased over 3,000. They are placed on submarines and destroyers, on small motor craft at the various yards and docks and on motor launches acting as tenders to large warships.
The Royal Naval Air Stations and the Admiralty Flying School, branches of the Admiralty have been supplied with PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.
Another branch of the War Office is the Royal Aircraft Factory to whom have been supplied PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. The Army and Navy have each their own flying departments.
The mechanical Transport Department of the War Office have equipped their motor transports with PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS, attached by means of a Vehicle Bracket. Thousands of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS have so far been supplied for this purpose.

THE P. & O. STEAMSHIP COMPANY
on account of the Admiralty, have purchased on thousand PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for the protection of their boats.

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION AND MOTOR UNION
which is the strongest institution in England in connection with motoring, and which has a membership of over ninety thousand, has officially adopted PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS. They have about one thousand Scouts on motor cycles, continually travelling main roads of the country to give help and advice to their members. At the present time, this whole organization has been completely taken over by the War Office. An interesting order was received from them lately for a complete equipment of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for their head-quarters office building, since they were afraid, in view of the fact that they are now a Government office, that some attempt might be made to start a fire on their premises.

THE PYRENE EXTINGUISHER
is small enough to be easily handled by anyone and big enough to meet the requirements and merit the approval of those who know.
The flame of enthusiasm is the only flame PYRENE cannot extinguish. Every time PYRENE is used this spark is rekindled and bursts forth larger and fiercer than ever.

SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.
For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 226

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. EGGIN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

YOUNG MAN lately employed in Dreyfus and Co., who applied Saturday evening, requested to come No. 44s, Taj Mahal Hotel. 5004

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED TUTIONS by a fresh P.E. S.L. French. Strong in Mathematics. Apply to Box No. 27 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5011

WANTED a graduate as TUTOR for the Rajkumar Sahib. Pay Rs. 200 a month, with free lodging. Apply with copies of testimonials to DEWAN, Ali Rajpur, C. I. 3056.

WANTED Nurse for voyage home. Services in exchange for passage early in February. Must be good sailor. Baby 3 months old.—Apply to Mrs. J. A. TURNBULL, Nagpur, Central Provinces. 3098

WANTED a P. E. or Intermediate with Persian for the A. V. School Ankleswar. Pay from Rs. 30 to Rs 35. Apply to the undersigned.

MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
4958 Ankleswar.
Ankleswar, 5th January, 1915.

WANTED—A GENERAL DUTY INSPECTOR for the Bassein Municipality on Rs. 30 to 40 p.m. A man having experience of Municipal works and a non-Hindu will be preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the VICE-PRESIDENT, Bassein Municipality, Thana District, before the 25th instant.

B. C. PARANJPE,
Secretary,
Bassein Municipality.
Bassein Municipal Office,
5th January, 1915. 3099

WANTED an ENGINEER to take charge of the Fresh Water Condensing Plant at Perim Island under the direction of a Chief Engineer stationed at Aden.

Applicants must be in possession of a 1st or 2nd class Bombay Boiler Act Certificate, able to carry out minor repairs in lathe or vice and to speak and write English clearly.

The salary attached to the appointment is Rs. 145 per mensem, with free quarters and water allowance, also allowance (not exceeding half pay) for overtime.

The applicant will be required to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000 on appointment. The security to be either in cash, Government loan paper, Provincial Municipal debenture or Port Trust bonds

Applications should be addressed to THE OFFICER, I/C, Supplies and Transport, Aden Brigade, Aden, giving full particulars of previous employment, together with copies of testimonials.

H. THACKER, LIEUT-COLONEL,
In Charge Supplies and Transport,
Aden Brigade.
3089

WANTED a District Engineer for the Jalpaiguri District Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 600 for the period of one year only during the absence of the permanent District Engineer on leave from 1st April 1915 next, with first class travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.

Candidates must be qualified under the rules prescribed in the Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G., dated the 20th December 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1781 L. S. G., dated the 12th December 1912.

Applications accompanied by the necessary certificates and testimonials should be submitted on or before the 31st January, 1915, in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the District Board, Jalpaiguri, and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer" together with a suitable envelope, addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they could be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The selected candidate will be expected to join on the 1st April 1915.

A. G. HALLIFAX,
Chairman District Board.
Jalpaiguri, 19th December, 1914.
3084

WANTED.

WANTED—NURSE for girl of four and baby from month. Pay Rs. 30 all found, station Ahmednagar. Full particulars to No. 26 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5007

WANTED.—An ESTIMATING DRAUGHTSMAN for General ENGINEERING Work. Reply stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5013

WANTED.—Two ENGINEER'S STORE CLERKS. Reply stating experience and salary expected, to Box No. 29, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5016

WANTED one INDIAN NURSE-MIDWIFE, preferably a Hindu. Pay Rs. 40 with free quarters. Private practice allowed. For further particulars apply CIVIL SURGEON, Belgaum. 3042

WANTED 2 EUROPEAN SISTERS. Salary Rs. 70 with free quarters and allowances for Board, Uniform and washing. General and maternity training essential. For further particulars apply CIVIL SURGEON, Belgaum. 3041

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN WIDOW a POST as Housekeeper in a Hotel or other large Institution. Good references. Apply to Box No. 502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3079

WANTED.—FOREMAN for QUARRIES must be all round man capable of handling very heavy stones, putting up temporary cranes, tramlines, etc. Mention experience and salary. Service permanent if found suitable. Apply to Box No. 25 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a SHORT-HAND WRITER, capable of reporting debates verbatim, required for about 12 months. Salary up to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications.

Apply before 1st February, 1915, to CHIEF OFFICER & CHIEF ENGINEER. Karachi Municipality. 3098

REQUIRED a STENO TYPIST with high abilities in English for the post of HEAD CLERK in Private Secretary's Office. Pay up to Rs. 150, according to qualifications.

Apply with copies of testimonials and photos, which will not be returned, to

PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar.
3040

WANTED.—First Assistant Mistress for Girls' Branch of the Lawrence Memorial School. Must be qualified to teach High School. European, interested in girls and church worker preferred. Salary Rs. 125-5-150 with free board and quarters

Also temporary Carpentry Instructor for Boys' Branch owing to occupant having to rejoin Regiment. Sergeant with some knowledge of carpentry might act. Salary Rs 90-2-100 with quarters.

Applications should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Lovedale, Nilgiris. 3083

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED for the East Indian Railway Company's Watch and Clock Shop, Jamalpur, an ENGLISH WATCH and CLOCK MAKER, with Home experience to take charge.

Preference will be given to an applicant who has experience in the repair of Electricity Meters and apperatus of a similar kind.

Salary according to qualifications, from Rs. 300 rising o Rs. 400 per month, according to the rules in force regulating increases.

Apply by letter only, giving full personal particulars and copies of certificates, to the Loco. Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.
Calcutta, 7th January, 1915 3099

WANTED.—An ACCOUNTANT having perfect experience in checking stores and auditing Public Works, Jail, Municipal, Medical and other Departments accounts. A passed Accountant with a fair knowledge of Hindi preferred. Pay according to qualifications upto Rs. 125/- per mensem.

2. A CORRESPONDENCE and RELIEVING CLERK well versed in Office routine work with a good knowledge of English and Hindi. Pay according to qualifications upto Rs. 50/- per mensem.

3. A TRANSLATOR of ACCOUNTS etc. from English into Hindi and vice versa. Pay Rs 30/- per mensem.

Applications with copies of certificates and testimonials (which will not be returned) stating past experience age, caste, religion etc., should be sent to the undersigned before the 20th January, 1915.

Selected candidates will have to take charge on or about the 1st of February, 1915.

G. C. DHADDA,
Accountant General,
Bikaner State,
5015 Bikaner.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture for sale. No dealers or brokers need apply. Open to inspection. Apply to M. P. c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5009

FOR SALE.—Black and tan Dachshund pup (female) aged 6 months Well bred. Particulars on application to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." What offers. 3090

TO BE LET.

TO LET FURNISHED ROOM with balcony with English couple. Central position in Fort, all modern conveniences and excellent table. Apply immediately to Box No. 501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

TO BE LET.

TO LET—From 1st FEBRUARY, at Santa Cruz Mr. DUBASH'S small upper story BUNGLOW facing the sea. Rent Rs. 55. 5008

SMALL OFFICE TO LET on the West side Hornby Road, rent moderate lift and electric lights.—Apply to Box No. 28 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle. 5014.

TO BE LET.—From 1st February, GODOWN Basment Bastion Road, Fort, Electric Light, Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4994

BUNGALOW, Malabar Hill, completely furnished. Telephone and motor car to be given free of rent to married couple of better standing, no children. Apply Post Box No. 233, Bombay. 4978

CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay—The only residential hotel reserved exclusively for Europeans.
A few single rooms are now available.
Terms from Rs. 150 per month.
Telephone No. 2550.
416

TO BE LET.—The TOP FLOOR of TREACHERS' BUILDING on Esplanade Road, very commodious and airy. Well suited for a large solicitor's or mercantile office. Electric lift, lights and fans. Situation the best. For full particulars apply to—

E. W. FLOWER & SON.,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458 5017

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DHRANGADHRA STONE.

THE public are hereby informed that in order to develope the stone traffic and to minimise its cost of carriage to Bombay and other markets, the State has taken a Railway siding to the famous stone quarries situated near Dhrangadhra and has further made 50 per cent., reductions in the Royalty charged by the State:—

Big Stones of Dhrangadhra.

Within Kathiawar,—Rs. 7 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.

Beyond Viramgam and by Bhavnagar Bunder per B. S. Railway—Rs. 3-8 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.

For further particulars apply to

THE STATE ENGINEER.
Dhrangadhra State.
Dhrangadhra, 7th January, 1915. 5003

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY, FOR THE BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Stationery to the Bhavnagar State Railway for a term of one year commencing from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 inclusive.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the Undersigned upto 12 Noon on Monday the 15th February 1915.

Terms and Conditions with Schedule can be had on payment of Re. 1 (Rupee one) from this Office.

The Undersigned reserves to himself the right without question of rejecting any or all Tenders and the right of accepting or rejecting any portion of a Tender.

P. J. VYAS,
Offg. Auditor,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para,
Dated, 9th January, 1915. 5010

AUCTION SALE.

VEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 106 BALES BENGAL COTTON.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 p. m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at the Colaba godown of Messrs. Khimjee Vishram & Co., by order of Seth Harnandrai Foolchand and on account and at the risk of the 1st defaulting purchaser Vullabhdas Heerji.

106 bales Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th January, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED HEMP.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Dana Bunder, Clive Road, in the Godown of Mr. Dharsey Nanjee, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following goods, damaged by fire and water:—

A large quantity of hemp.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th January, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HUZERIA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Co., attorney for the mortgagee Mr. Dadabhoy Cawasji Mistry and on account and risk of the estate of the Huzeria Street Mosque and mortgagor Khanshaneb Shaikh Ebrahim Hanz and pursuant to the power reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of July, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Second Nagpada Huzeria Street, in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3894 and bearing survey No. 2426 and 2427 and the said messuage, tenements thereon being assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 254 Street No. 120—124 and which said hereditaments are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dawood Haji Darvesh, on or towards the East by Hozeria Street, on or towards the South by the Hoozeria Street Mosque and on or towards the West by a service passage and which said premises is at present in the occupation of the tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smethan Byrne & Co. or to the Undersigned

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 12th January, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
(Bombay's Leading Playhouse).
To-night! To-night!!
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-30
THE
BOHEMIANS

The Bohemians are the Cleverest and the Brightest Comedy Company which has ever visited India. They present a Programme which ranges from the Lightest Musical Comedy to Grand Opera, and are assisted by

MR. PHILIP NEWBURY

One of the World's Greatest Tenor—not our own opinion, but that of Madame Melba.

The Company includes:—

MISS BEATRICE MERCER.

A contralto with a voice of great range and purity.

MR. OLIVER FARROW.

Bass: An artiste of great Experience.

MISS PEGGY PARIS.

Charming and Dainty and a second Margaret Cooper.

MDSLLE. LA ROCHE.

Soprano from the Carl Rosa Opera Co., vivacious and versatile with songs of the Ada Reeve type.

MR. CLEMENT MAY.

Character Actor, presenting charming characters from Dickens and Shakespeare.

POPULAR PRICES!
From Rs. 20 to annas 8.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Last 2 nights of our Present Programme.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
2 SHOWS TO NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10. 2
BELLE SPARKS
The Charming Singer of Sweet Songs.
Miss Sparks to-night will sing—
"Isle of Love"
"Little Love, A Little Kiss"
"Lucille Love" (The Great Love Film) Song
"When Love Creeps in Your Heart"
MISS GERTRUDE GEBEST
The Clever Versatile Singer & Story Teller
"When the Past Returns"
PATHETIC DRAMA
Wiffles, Comedies, Comics and
SPECIAL WAR GAZETTE.
To morrow Wed. Only One Show at 6-30.

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Tuesday, 12th January.
DANCING
AND
SKATING
From 9-30 to Midnight.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALLADIUM
LATE LA SCALA THEATRE
KALBADEVI ROAD.
LESSEE—A. CARDEAUX. MANAGER, H. CANNING.
6-30 p. m. TWO PERFORMANCES 10
ENORMOUS ATTRACTIONS
NEW-ARTISTES—NEW-ARTISTES
Expensive Engagement of England's Greatest Illusionist
WONG TOY SUN
ASSISTED BY THE PRETTY & DAINTY
MDLLE. ELISE
Special Engagement of Bombay's Favourite
IRISH COMEDIAN
JAS. J. MORRIS
And his clever Dancing Dog TANGO
An Open Challenge is issued for his equal as a dancer.
THE LATEST
ANIMATED WAR GAZETTE
SHOWING ACTUAL SCENES FROM THE FRONT
See Our Star Film This Week
THE MURDOCH TRIAL
A Strong Drama Full of Excitement
Prices Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4, Boxes to seat four Rs 15 and 10.
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
We shall present for your acceptance
THE MAGNIFICENT PATHE COLOUR PRODUCTION.
THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON.
The famous Biblical incident of Solomon, the wise King of Jerusalem and the two women rendered in an entirely original and novel manner.
A MASTERPIECE OF COLOURING, STAGING, COSTUMING AND ACTING.
See also this week's stirring War Drama.
FOR THE CAUSE. You are looking out for War Films. This is just what you want.
This film was produced in America on the actual sites of those great battles which took place in the Civil War.
3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay	Singapore	Cebu
Calcutta	Malacca	Hoilo
Madras	Kwala Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hongkong
Rangoon	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Colombo	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Bangkok	Shanghai
Amritsar	Batavia	Tientsin
Delhi	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Penang	Saigon	(North China.)
Puket	Haiphong	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)		Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34,

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued	Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 19,98,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
49, Church Gate Street.

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on 09 April, 2017

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

Opinions are so divided generally and experts' ideas so conflicting with regard to whether rock-bottom prices have been touched in ready and forward American cotton, the inference suggests itself, that the existing industrial conditions are so novel, and unlike anything which has hitherto been experienced in modern history, the reputed trade "cognoscenti" are no more capable of coming to a reasonable and intelligent conclusion, than the veriest tyro, whose sole claim to being associated with the great economic industry consists in having an occasional head or tail splutter over a hundred bales of futures. The only crumb of comfort afforded by the controversy, consists in the layman being vouchsafed the opportunity of being able to arrive at an independent estimate as to the extent prices are likely to be anected by the derangement caused by the war, and how far the surplus crops would have influenced the issue had hostilities not intervened. It is not a great deal to work upon, but still, by a careful study of the elaborate statistics which have been published touching on both aspects, it should be possible to come to a much sounder conclusion with regard to the trend of the market, than by giving ear to the dismal wails emanating from the "bear" group, or the cheerful trumpeting of the "bulls" whose sole motive is to create a diversion in a sensitive market, so that margins may be developed from time to time which can be profited by. So far as the "war derangement" is concerned, the most pessimistic brooder will now have to admit, the corner has been turned, and things cannot possibly be any worse in this direction. And it would appear that the main factor to be considered is, how far America is capable of working off the surplus accumulation of the past five months to the advantage of the growers. For it has to be remembered, that in view of the declared policy of the country, no efforts will be spared by Wall Street and Chicago operators to accomplish this. So far as America is concerned, it can therefore be safely assumed the market will be strongly in favour of an upward movement with a complete absence of all bearish tendencies. This in itself must have an important bearing on the future. With regard to the attenuated industrial demand for the staple which at present is in evidence, it would be absurd to attach any great importance to it, as it can only be purely ephemeral, and it would be still more absurd to imagine, that the cotton which used to be absorbed by the enemy countries cannot be compensated by increased industrial activity on the part of the neutral Power. Sir Edward Grey, in his reply to America's Note of protest, published in our telegram columns, has clearly proved how enormously America's export trade has increased since the outbreak of war, and if this holds good for one class of commodity, there is no reason why neutral countries should not in the same way extend their field of enterprise in the manufacture of cotton goods. For the time being these are not perhaps in such urgent demand as the essentials for prosecuting war, but it is certain that we are now within measurable distance when the world at large will require them just as urgently. We are therefore of opinion that cotton prices will advance considerably at no distant date, and when the upward movement commences, the rise will be extremely rapid.

BOMBAY MARKET.

With the further advance in America, prices moved up and Rs. 196 was touched for good Broach, but as the day advanced a reaction set in, and prices receded to Rs. 192.

A considerable business has been done in Fully Good Bengal settlements for January by Houses who have sold Fine M. G. Bengals for March.

The bazaar has again been buying from Houses, who have sold Broach and Akolas. At the close the tone is quiet at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 below the highest point quoted on the day.

Ready cotton has been in fair demand from mills at an improvement in price.

We quote:—

Good Broach (March), Rs. 192.

F. G. Bengals (January), Rs. 136.

Fine M. G. Khagaum | Akola (January),

Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola (January), Rs. 161.

Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola (March), Rs. 159.

CABLE QUOTATION.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Jan. 11th.

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	23,641

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.54	4.58
June-July.	..	..
July-Aug.	4.60	4.63
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	4.69	4.74
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	4.75	4.78

Kasagra *cures constipation*, costiveness, biliousness, flatulence, headaches, dyspepsia, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, and all troubles due to retention of poisonous refuse matter in the intestines.

186—D62.

A later message quotes:—

Months	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4—58	4—58
June-July.	..	..
July-Aug.	4—63	4—63
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	4—73	4—74
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	4—78	4—78

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M-J	J-A	O-N	J-F
5th Jan. Close	4.51	4.56	4.66	4.71½
7th Jan. Opening	4.55	4.60	4.69	4.75½
8th Jan. Close	4.58	4.63	4.73	4.78½
	pl. 7	pl. 7	pl. 7	pl. 7

EGYPTIAN.

	May	July	Nov.
8th Jan. Close	6.34	6.48	..
9th Jan. Open	..	..	..
9th Jan. Close	6.43	6.57	6.83
	+9	+9	..

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct.
7th Jan. Close	7.97	8.17	8.59
8th. Jan. Close	8.08	8.31	8.73
9th Jan. Close	....	8.37	8.78
	....	pl. 6	pl. 5

NEW ORLEANS

	Mch.	May.
7th Jan. Close.	7.66	7.89
8th Jan. Close.	Holiday	
9th Jan. Close	7.86	8.08
	pl. 17	l. 19

TELEGRAPHIC CORRECTION.

Standard Copper G.M.B. 59⅞ not 59⅝

ARRIVALS.

9th Jan. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	2,290
Central India	3 8
Barsi & Nagpur	2,047
Berar	1,463
Central Provinces	536
Dhollera	55
Broach	——
Compta & Dharwar	63
Westerns	——
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	1,604
Rajputana	307
Sind	785
Total....	9,478
Total for days	17,193
„ to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	315,788
„ same time last season	1,012,295

ARRIVALS OF COTTON, PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	2 Days.	Since 1st Jan 1915	Same period last year
Cotton	Bls. 9,478	Bls. 17,193	Bls. 76,16	Bls. 121,514
Wheat	Cwts. 3,252	Cwts. 212,481	Cwts. 113,024	Cwts. 32,510
Linseed	193	1,151	4,231	
Rap, Rai, Mustard Seeds	480	877	7,296	1,213
Gingellyseed	3,178	6,943	31,085	130,847
Poppyseed	—	18	18	1,773
Groundnut	2,412	7,886	36,759	97,073
Castorseed	3,253	4,175	22,149	46,773
Rice	2,484	15,645	45,264	43,112
Myrabollams	1,717	6,169	21,993	19,927
Cottonseed	16,200	26,170	154,023	29,264
Mowrasee	35	47	2,136	3,670
Gram	447	1,147	10,461	12,8 4
Joowari	2,450	5,340	28,079	37,912
Barley	—	285	464	93
Maize	1	39	292	..

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.

D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 7-8d.

T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 27-32d. Feb.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready. 1s. 4 5-8d.

Do. 4 m-s.' ready ..... 1s. 4 15-32d.

Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 73½d.

30 d-s. Hongkong ..... 130½d.

Do. Shanghai ..... 166d.

60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 146 to 147.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London is quoted at 22 11-16d. for cash delivery. The tone of the market is quiet.

In the local market rate for ready silver is quoted at 69-2 steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian do.	24-0-0
Bombay do.	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-12-0

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged to-day and the business reported was on a small scale. Tata Iron & Steel shares displayed an easy tendency.

In Mill Shares Standards stood firm at Rs. 890, Madhavji at Rs. 1,025 and Ahmedabad Advana at Rs. 775.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 252½. Centrals stood steady at Rs. 1,745, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,382½, while Colabas improved to Rs. 1,330.

Tata Iron & Steel ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 91 to Rs. 92½ and Deferred from Rs. 189 to Rs. 193.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,160.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood stationery at Rs. 910.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,605 x. d. Bank of India at Rs. 561 and Eastern Bank shares at Rs. 64 (old issue).

Central Provinces Railway shares were in demand at Rs. 112.

Mandra Bhon Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 23½ and Sialkot at Rs. 25½.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 195.

Port Cannings improved to Rs. 795.

Indian Cement Co., shares were placed at Rs. 202½ (Rs. 200 paid up).

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

160—12.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO'S CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing on December 17th, 1914, say:—

GOLD

This week the addition to the Bank of England Gold Reserves has been substantial, so that after another sum of a million sterling had been set aside on account of the Treasury Currency Note Reserve, the increase amounted to £1,467,000. The total set aside as above is now £16,500,000.

Receipts were announced by the Bank as under:—

December 10th, £1,239,000, in bar gold.

December 12th, £650,000, released from the Indian Gold Standard Reserve.

December 14th, £15,000, in bar gold.

December 15th, £563,000, in bar gold.

The totals of the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York from January 1st to November 28th this year differ widely rom the figures relating to the same period in the two preceding years. Statistics are appended of the movement by sea.

1914, export £26,400,000, import £1,900,000, net export £24,500,000.

1913, export £14,200,000, import £5,000,000 net export £9,200,000.

1912, export £6,900,000, import £5,700,000 net export £1,200,000.

In addition to these gold movements, an exceptional event of the year has been the extremely large transfer of gold coin and bar gold from the United States of America to Canada, and its deposit in the Dominion on account of the Bank of England.

The total of United States Gold Coin, thus dealt with between the 7th August and the 28th November, amounted to over £18,000,000, the figures being based upon the Bank of England and trade import returns.

As regards any bar gold sent from New York to Canada overland, the Bank of England returns do not differentiate in declaring additions to its reserves whether a deposit is made in Canada or elsewhere.

Of this year's oversea shipments from New. York, France took the lion's share, namely £17,600,000. as compared with £7,800,000 in the case of Great Britain.

The above figures indicate that, this year up to November 28th, Great Britain received either in London or Ottawa from the United States of America, about £26,000,000 in gold coin, plus amount of bar gold transferred from the United States of America to Canada subsequent to the commencement of the war.

Great Britain has reason to be thankful then, in what is probably the greatest crisis in her destiny, her position as creditor nation has enabled her to attract gold, in even larger quantities than obligatory, for the purpose of sustaining her international credit.

There is legitimate cause for pride that Great Britain possesses trade relations with the United States of America of so intimate and friendly a character that the latter nation is unlikely to refrain from discharging in gold debts due to this country at a time when such a form of discharge is vital to the interests of the Motherland.

SILVER.

The tone of the market continues to be fairly steady.

Enquiry from the Indian Bazaars has been very slight, and the support afforded by China has also been less keen, though a revival of demand from the latter quarter is not unlikely before the year is ended.

Coinage and other orders have not sufficed to hold prices, which have sagged to a small extent.

Supplies are restricted. There has been an indisposition on the part of some holders to sell at the present low level.

The stock in Bombay consists of 5,500 bars, as compared with 4,100 last week.

A shipment of 150,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

December 11, 23 1/8 cash, no quotations fixed for forward delivery.

December 12, 23 1/16 cash, no quotations fixed for forward delivery.

December 14, 23 1/16 cash, no quotations fixed for forward delivery.

December 15, 23, cash, no quotations fixed or forward delivery.

December 16, 22 15/16 cash, no quotations fixed for forward delivery.

December 17, 22 7/8, cash, no quotations fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 23,010 cash.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash silver is ¼d. below that fixed a week ago.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th January 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.985Inches
Temperature of Air ...	76.5degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	68.1 „
Dew Point ...	63.8 „
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.658 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10 ...	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air ...	87.1 „
Minimum do. do. ...	67.6 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	ENE,WNW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	179 Miles.

Too much night work, headaches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work.

160—C17

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 10.

A few falls of rain has been reported from Upper Assam and the Andamans; elsewhere the weather has been dry.

A depression is advancing eastwards from Persia and cloud has appeared in Baluchistan. Temperature is lower than usual in the central parts of the country.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in Baluchistan.

SIMLA, Jan. 11.

The weather has been dry practically everywhere; the disturbance from the west is now affecting north-west India, but only feebly marked.

Forecast:—A few scattered falls in north-west India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th January 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature is in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature continues generally in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in Central India West and at some stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect; day temperature is also below normal in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has again risen and is now in excess during the day in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Conditions have become slightly unsettled in Baluchistan and north-west India. Light to moderate cloud has appeared over nearly the whole of north-west India.

A few showers are possible in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 11th of January 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	76.0	60.2	81	0.40	1.51	—1.51
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.8	43.9	72	0.30	0.07	—0.07
Rawalpindi	66.7	35.0	91	?	?	?
Lahore	70.1	39.2	91	1.07	0.34	0.34
Amritsar	71.6	36.7	75	0.02		
Risar	69.7	39.1	88	0.49	1.28	—1.28
Ambala	69.0	41.2	73	0.33	0.52	—0.52
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	70.4	44.6	73	0.00	0.58	—0.58
Mainpuri	69.6	40.8	92	0.10	0.74	—0.74
Jhansi	72.0	41.2	56	0	0.57	—0.57
Cawnpore	75.6	44.6	92	0.06	0.82	—0.82
Allahabad	71.6	41.7	81	0	0.87	—0.87
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobabad	75.1	42.8	92	0.52	0.30	0.30
Karachi	76.0	56.2	54	0.55	0.28	0.28
Ajmer	72.0	37.3	64	0.49	0.05	—0.05
Jaipore	75.4	44.1	49	0.12	0.36	—0.36
Kotah	74.6	46.0	52	0.28	0.15	—0.15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	78.0	48.0	62	0 16	0.00	0.00
Dwarka	79.9	66.0	72	0.09	0.03	0.03
Veraval	80.1	55.8	46	0	0.40	—0.40
Rajkot	81.4	47.7	32	0.21	0.07	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	81.2	47.8	57	0	0.32	—0.32
Surat	?	58.1	55	0.70	0.51	0.51
Ahmedabad	82.2	54.8	38	0	0.21	—0.21
Deesa	81.1	45.2	39	0.05	0.15	—0.15
Neemuch	75.1	40.8	49	0.45	0.07	0.07
Indore	77.6	42.7	47	0 85	0.26	0.26
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	72.9	41.5	64	0	1.04	—1.04
Saugor	73.4	46.2	40	0	1.23	—1.23
Hoshangabad	76.5	44.0	48	1.34	0 29	0.29
Khandwa	80.3	42.0	40	0.48	0.39	—0.39
Akola	84.5	46.1	34	0.59	0.80	—0.80
Amraoti	83.6	55.7	35	0.30	1.02	—1.02
Nagpur	80.1	47.4	44	2.44	1.02	1.02
Chanda	83.1	45.8	62	0.38	0.85	—0.85
Raipur	77.5	48.1	65	0.08	0.67	—0.67
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	69.5	62	0.18	0.34	—0.34
Ratnagiri	91.5	70.3	37	0.42	0.18	—0.18
Mormugao	86.4	71.8	74	1.43	0.27	0.27
Karwar	86.9	68.0	85	5.67	3.75	3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.0	45.7	45	1.78	1.04	1.04
Ahmednagar	83.4	49.7	34	1.66	0.66	0.66
Poona	84.4	50.5	57	0.55	0.50	—0.50
Sholapur	86.1	57.2	42	3.36	1.93	1.93
Bijapur	85.8	60.3	58	2.79	1.60	1.60
Belgaum	79.3	58.0	69	3.77	1.92	1.92
Aurangabad	81.6	58.3	37	1.13	0.26	0.26
Nizamabad (Indur).	83.9	52.8	47	0.70	0.07	—0.07
Hyderabad	81.8	60.0	71	0.18	0.93	—0.93
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.9	70.7	64	3.45	0.11	—0.11
Calicat	88.8	71.8	78	3.68	2.18	—2.18
Cochin	89.4	71.9	70	11.93	3.73	—3.73
Colombo	85.5	72.2	90	16.27	2.56	—2.56
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	85.4	68.0	74	0.66	5.43	—5.43
Bellary	91.4	68.6	74	2.67	0.57	0.57
Cuddapah	86.5	65.1	74	2.52	2.01	—2.01
Madras	84.3	70.6	86	14.80	4.74	—4.74
Bangalore	81.6	58.1	90	1.88	1.27	—1.27
Coimbatore	89.2	64.2	77	2.86	1.77	—1.77
Trichinopoly	86.9	64.1	78	4.79	3 02	—3 02
Negapatam	83.3	66.8	86	17.97	9.57	—9.57

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 11th January 1915 was 30.270 inches For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs.

160—B36.

MUSSULMANPARA BOMB CASE.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY IN CAMERA.

COUNSEL FOR ACCUSED EXCLUDED.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, has opened a magisterial enquiry into the case of The Emperor v. Nogendranath Sen Gupta arising out of what is known as the Mussulmanpara Bomb Case, the proceedings being held in camera under the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 ("an Act for the more speedy trial of certain offences and for the prohibition of associations dangerous to the public peace.") The offences charged are "Waging war against the King," under Section 124A; murder; and three other crimes, alleged to have been committed on November 25th last in Mussulmanpara Lane. It will be remembered that at 7-30 p.m., of November 25th a bomb outrage was committed at the house of Babu Basana Kumar Chatterjee, Deputy Superintendent, Criminal Intelligence Department. Two bombs, as far as could then be ascertained, were thrown with the result that Head Constable Ram Bhujan Singh was killed outright and some others were injured, including a relation of the Deputy Superintendent. It was believed that the intended victim was Basanta Babu, who not only had a fortunate escape on this occasion, but was equally fortunate about four months previously when a somewhat similar attempt on his life was frustrated by his jumping into the river.

Sir S. P. Sinha and Mr. N. Gupta (instructed by Mr. J. T. Hume, Public Prosecutor and Rai Saheb T. N. Sadhu) appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Langford James was present before the commencement of the inquiry on behalf of the accused, as well as Babu Hemendranath Sen, Vakil of the High Court, and a local pleader; while Miss Cornelia Sorabji, represented the Court of Wards under whose management the accused's estates are said to be.

On Mr. Swinhoe taking his seat at the Central Police Court, Sir S. P. Sinha directed attention to a recent order in reference to this case fixed for that morning, dated January 2nd, 1915, by the Governor in Council under sub-section (1) of section (2) of Act XIV of 1908 (The Criminal Law Amendment Act). This provision ran as follows:

"Where a Magistrate has taken cognisance of any offence specified in the schedule, and it appears to the Governor-General in Council or to the Local Government that in the interests of peace and good order the provisions of this Part should be made to apply to the proceedings in respect of such offence the Governor-General in Council or Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council may make an order in writing to that effect and may by such order direct that the provisions of this Part shall apply to such proceedings."

The Magistrate: Yes, I see. The Court has to be cleared.

Mr. Langford James: I appear for the defence.

The Magistrate: The accused has not as yet been called upon for his defence. The Court has to be cleared.

Mr. Langford James said that when he came to Court he was not aware of this order directing this particular procedure.

Babu Hemendranth Sen said he also appeared with his senior Mr. Langford James for the accused.

The Magistrate:—You may appear for the accused at the proper time, but you cannot appear now. Nobody can be present at this stage of the proceedings.

The Vakil: May I ask your honour whether it is your order that no one at all can be present? May not Miss Cornelia Sorabji, who is here on behalf of the Court of Wards, remain in Court?

The Magistrate: No, not a soul. The section is clear:—"The accused shall not be present during an inquiry under Section 3, sub-section (1) unless the Magistrate so direct, nor shall he be represented by a pleader during any such inquiry, nor shall any person have any right of access to the Court of the Magistrate while he is holding such an inquiry."

A Pleader: No pleader is allowed?

The Magistrate: No pleader even is allowed.

A Reporter inquired: Does this also apply to the Press?

The Magistrate: Yes, not even the Press can be present.

All except those representing the prosecution having left the Court, the inquiry was proceeded with.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Water. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Water. Depth on Sill. ft. in.	Low Water. Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Low Water. Depth on sill. ft in
	Jan			Jan		
M.	11	m 6 24	25 7	11	m 0 47	21 9
		8 35a	26 8		1 16a	16 8
Tu.	12	m 7 41	25 8	12	m 2 17	21 7
		9 37a	27 10		3 17a	16 0
W.	13	m 8 54	25 9	13	m 3 27	20 10
		10 28a	28 11		3 13a	15 4
Th.	14	m 9 57	26 3	14	m 4 25	19 11
		11 12a	29 0		4 5a	14 11
F.	15	m 10 52	26 9	15	m 5 15	19 0
		11 52a	30 3		4 53a	14 9
S	16	m 11 42	27 2	16	m 5 59	18 2
					5 37a	14 11
S'D	17	m 0 29	30 4	17	m 6 39	17 7
		0 29a	27 6		6 17a	15 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 11 (Monday)	„ 7h. 14m.	„ 6h. 18m
„ 12 (Tuesday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 19m
„ 13 (Wednesday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 20m
„ 14 (Thursday	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 20m
„ 15 (Friday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 21m
„ 16 (Saturday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 22m
„ 17 (Sunday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 23m

Phases of the Moon:—First Quarter 1914 December 24th 1h. h. 8m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 1st. 1915 5h 50-5m. p.m. Last Quarter Jan. 9thm.2h. 42-6m. am New Moon January 16th 8h. 11-9p.m

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 10th

Queen Amelia — McKay — Rangoon, Dec. 29

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 11th

Linga — Cutbush — Karachi

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday

SS Hakushika Maru	Naguchi	Kobe
SS Ujina	Abbott	Rangoon
SS Porto de Savano	Poloago	Genoa
SS Baron Fairlie	McDonald	Calcutta
SS Querimba	Bamber	Rangoon
SS Oriental	Valentine	Shanghai

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer	Islami	for	Karachi Mauritius
„	Arabia	for	London
„	Vita	for	Persian Gulf
„	Sundan Hall	for	Calcutta

S. S. Queen Amelia:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Queen Amelia, 2,782 tons, Captain McKay, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon which port she left on Dec. 29 with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

S. S. Porto de Savana:—The Italian Mail steamer Porto de Savana, 2,562 tons, Captain L. Poloago will sail to-day for Genoa with a general cargo, and 9 cabin and 28 deck passengers.

S. S. Baron Fairlie:—The steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain D. Macdonald, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

S. S. Ujina:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain A. G. Abbott, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

S. S. Hakushika Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Hakushika Maru, 3,361 tons, Captain N. Naguchi will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Oriental:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Oriental, 3,084 tons, Captain L. Valentine will sail to-day for Shanghai with a general cargo, and passengers.

S. S. Castalia.—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 10th instant.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Thursday next.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Monday, January 11th, 1915

Barpeta	Minett	M. M. & Co
Athenes	Rixland	J. Findlay & Co
Euphobia	Stevens	W. & A. G. & Co
Ethelwolf	Boyle	Chagandas & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Navarino	Storey	R. G. Baldock Ltd
Ardar	Orfanji	H. S. Shoostry
Ujina	Millar	M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Ischia	Paolitto	Italian S. N. Co
Borderer	Black	W. & A. G. & Co
Hakushika Maru	Naguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co.
Porto de Savona	Tamlongo	Italian S. N. Co
Khasron	Hannah	T. M. & C

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
Malta	Cockburn	P. & O. Co
Kandahar	Keasley	K. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Vita	Commack	M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Mahanadi	Esmail	Bo S. N. Co. Ld,
Bahadur	Mahomed	
Irawadi	Geelam	Bo S. N. Co., Ld
Saharmati	Sabudin	
Saraswati	Nola	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co.
Gudrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Bahrein	Bennett	Arab Steamers
Blake	Hill	A. Yule & Co
Clearway	Picktorn	M. M. & Co
Coconada	Hutchings	M. M. & Co
Celtic King	Humphreys	P. & O
lor di Dio	Aboo	Purshotum & Co.
Flor de Mar	Hassam	Purshotam
leneig	Morrison	T. M. & Co
Kassara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Lhasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co
cean	Christiansen	Bombay Co
Palitana	Knipple	M. M. & Co
Querimba	Bamber	M. M. & Co
Queen Amelia	McKay	
Kshamani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	O. S. K.
Sandon Hall	Rowlands	W. & A. G. & Co
ikh	Hill	T. M. & Co
Sofala	Alt	M. M. & Co
Saipahi	Cottrell	B. E. C. & Co
Zoroastrian	Osborne	Muncherjee & Sons

EXPORTS.

Jan. 11.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 17 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 186 cwts. sandalwood chips, Sorabjee Nowroji and Co.; 130 cwts. buffalo horns, G. Suchedina; 270 cwts. buffalo horns, J. Mahimtoola; 6,006 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4,081 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 200

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE PEARL SYNDICATE.

SUIT AGAINST PROF. GAJJAR DISMISSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar).

DIVAN BAHADUR KASTURCHAND ABIRCHAND v. PROF. T. K. GAJJAR AND OTHERS.

The alleged facts which gave rise to this suit were fully set forth in a previous issue of the "Chronicle," and are also given in the following judgment of his Lordship, which was delivered yesterday.

His Lordship said:—

The plaintiff Divan Bahadur Sir Kasturchand Abirchand, of Bikaner, is a highly respected banker and merchant who carries on an extensive business as such all over India and whose firm of Bansilal Abirchand occupies a most prominent position in the mercantile community of Bombay. The first defendant is Prof. Gajjar, an eminent scientist, who achieved a great reputation by cleaning the marble statue of Queen Victoria which was stained black by some miscreant in 1897.

The second defendants are the firm of Jivanchand Lallubhai who have been carrying on a very extensive business in pearls in Bombay. The third defendants Gulabchand Munalal and Co., are also merchants who carried on business in Bombay as such.

Continuing his Lordship said that on the 10th of August 1902, the second and third defendants entered into an agreement with Prof Gajjar for exploiting his discovery of refining pearls and working the same for their mutual benefit.

PROFITS ON REFINED PEARLS.

The clause with which the parties to this suit were concerned was clause No. 5. It provided for the method of ascertaining the profits on the pearls refined by Prof. Gajjar's process. The parties to this agreement stipulated that the difference between the purchase price of pearls from the market and the market price of the same pearls after being put through the process of refinement should be taken to be the profit under this agreement and the agreement then went on to provide how those profits having been ascertained were to be divided at the end of each year. In 1904 the parties thought of extending their business and for that purpose induced the plaintiff to become a partner in a syndicate which was formed in 1905. An agreement was arrived at on the 7th of January between all the parties by which it was, among other things, provided that Prof. Gajjar was to give his services to the syndicate and in return for it was to receive a certain sum of money every month for his expenses and a four annas share in the profits of the business. In this agreement it was stipulated that Prof Gajjar was not to be taken as a partner and was not to be responsible for any loss in the business. On the 3rd of December 1905 the parties entered into some further detailed stipulation. The result was that all the four agreements had to be read together to ascertain the terms on which these four parties agreed to work and divide their profits and losses. The term with which his Lordship was concerned mainly in this case was as to the ascertainment and division of profits between the four parties. It was clear that they had stipulated that at the end of each year accounts should be made up and profits or losses ascertained and divided between the parties in the proportions mentioned in the agreement. The method agreed to be followed and the method that was actually followed in ascertaining profits was to take the cost price of the pearls purchased by the syndicate. The price at which pearls after refinement were sold during the year and also to take the market price of the pearls undisposed of at the end of the year in the hands of the syndicate, whether the same were refined or remained to be refined, and the difference between the cost price and the market price of the unsold pearls was to be taken as the profit for that year. The syndicate carried on their work for two years 1961 and 1962 during which Prof. Gujjar subjected a large quantity of pearls to his refining process. The main factor in ascertaining profits was to be the consent of all parties. In that way his Lordship found on the evidence that all the four parties agreed that the profits at the end of the years 1961 and 1962 to the syndicate were Rs. 52,720/- and Rs. 2 04,000/-Prof.Gajjar's one-fourth share in both these years was Rs. 13,180/-. and 51,000/- respectively. These sums were credited to him and subsequently withdrawn by him.

PLUNGED HEAVILY.

About this time the syndicate had plunged very heavily in the pearl market. Sometime after the end of 1962 a slump set in the pearl market. The syndicate appeared to have been very heavily hit and soon found itself in difficulties. The pearls on the hands of the syndicate became unsaleable. The officewallas pressed for further margin or return of their advances and the result was that the partnership was in 1908 in sore distress. The officewallas threatened to file suits including the plaintiff as one of their defendants therein. Sir Kasturchand's old munim had departed and a new munim had come who began looking into the syndicate's books of account and as a result complained to his master's solicitor Mr. Bhaishankar that Prof. Gajjar and the partners and carried away moneys as profits when no real profits were earned and that the partnership stood to make very heavy losses. All parties then went to Bikaner and the result of the deliberations there was that all the parties to the agreement of 7th January 1905 executed an agreement on 31st January 1908, whereby the partnership existing between the plaintiff and the 2nd and 3rd defendants was dissolved and the business of the syndicate was agreed to be wound up on certain terms and conditions embodied in the said agreement. By this agreement the whole business of winding up the affairs of the partnership was entrusted to the plaintiff. The matter in dispute in this suit arose out of one of the terms of this agreement. That term was sub-clause (c) of clause 3. The term was translated from Gujarati by the Chief Translator. That translation was unintelligible and obscure. There was no question as to the real meaning of this passage and as to what the parties meant and interested to stipulate between themselves. The stipulation was that in the accounts of profit and loss which had been made up for the years 1961 and 1962 and closed before the date of this agreement, profits had been calculated, on unsold pearls at the end of each of these two years by ascertaining the difference between the cost price of the pearls as purchased by the partnership and the market price or the highest offers received in respects of pearls, that had remained unsold in the hands of the partnership at the end of each of those two previous years. All parties agreed that it should be left entirely and solely to Sir Kasturchand's sense of justice as to whether Prof. Gajjar should or should not be ordered to repay to the syndicate either the whole or any portion of the two sums carried away by him at the end of the years 1961 and 1962 as his share of the syndicate's profits calculated on the basis stated above, if as a matter of fact it was found that the pearls valued at market rate or at highest offers when really sold had not realised the values put upon them or the offers made for them, but were actually sold at a less and that the profits calculated on hypothetical valuations and unaccepted offers had not actually been realised.

A FOOL'S PARADISE.

This was the agreement arrived at between the parties at Bikaner. There was no doubt that at this time the parties were feeling that they had been living in a fool's paradise and had been calculating profits on optimistic valuations and had been rejecting offers which were never rejected. Sir Kasturchand, Jivanchand and Gulabchand all felt either rightly or wrongly that Prof Gajjar had taken an unfair advantage in carrying away large sums of money as his share of the profits when no profits were actually realised. As the partners evidently clamoured for refund and as Prof. Gajjar had complete confidence in Sir Kasturchand, he consented to leave the question of refund solely to Kasturchand's sense of justice and took care to have a clause inserted that in case the plaintiff decided that he was not to refund, the other parties were to be bound by such decision and were to be precluded from making any claim against him.

Purporting to act in conformity with the power conferred on him by this clause, the plaintiff held certain meetings in Bombay to ascertain whether Prof. Gajjar should refund or not any part of the sums taken away by him as profits, and on 31st May, 1912, published what he called his "decision." By this document he declared that he had decided that Prof. Gajjar should pay to the firm of Jivanchand Bansilal and Co., the sum of Rs. 13,180/- per cent., and another sum of Rs. 13,180/- with interest from 29th April 1905 at the rate of 6 per cent. and another sum of Rs. 51,000 with interest at 6 per cent. from 18th October 1906. It was to recover these two sums under the decision given by the plaintiff on the 31st May, 1912 that this suit was filed.

A CHANGE IN AGREEMENT.

Continuing his Lordship said that certain important events had however happened between January, 1908 and May 1912. In pursuance of a clause in the original agreement between Prof. Gajjar and the 2nd and 3rd defendants, an attempt had been made for a reference to the arbitration of Messrs. Tribhowandas Vithaldas Gopaldas. But that attempt proved abortive. It appeared, however, that soon after the Bikanir agreement it was assumed by all the parties and notably by Sir Kasturchand's munim and solicitors in Bombay that Prof. Gajjar was to repay the whole of the two sums of Rs. 13,180 and Rs. 51,000 with interest from the termination of the years 1961-1962 respectively to the partnership. The plaintiff's solicitors demanded the repayment of these sums from Prof. Gajjar. The plaintiff's advisers in Bombay evidently never conceived the necessity of any investigation and it was not even pretended that Sir Kasturchand had given his mind or devoted any thought to this subject. On 17th Sep. 1907 the 3rd defendants filed a suit No. 850 of 1909 against Jivanchand, Prof. Gajjar and Sir Kasturchand, wherein he prayed that an account of the partnership dealing be taken, and that Prof. Gajjar might be ordered to refund to the partnership the two sums of Rs. 13,180 and Rs. 51,000. On certain technical grounds the suit was dismissed. Pending this suit, Sir Kasturchand and Jivanchand's firm came to an understanding between themselves and adjusted the disputes and differences that had been existing between them. The settlement of these disputes was evidenced by an agreement of 15th July, 1910. The agreement went on to provide how those moneys were to be appropriated if recovered from Prof. Gajjar and if not recovered how the accounts between the contracting parties were to be adjusted. Soon after Gulab chand's suit was dismissed, the plaintiff purported to enter upon an investigation in conformity with the submission to himself in the dissolution agreement of 1908 with reference to the question of the refund of profits by Prof. Gajjar, He held some meetings and gave his decision on which the claim in the present suit was based.

QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION.

The question for the consideration of the Court, first, was whether the plaintiff, alone, or the plaintiff with 2nd defendant and 3rd defendant, as members of the partnership firm of Jivanchand Bansilal & Co., were entitled to recover the two sums in question with or without interest. The exact position of Sir Kasturchand in this matter must be ascertained. On behalf of Prof. Gajjar it was contended that the position of Sir Kasturchand under the dissolution agreement was that of an arbitrator, on behalf of the plaintiff and the 2nd defendants, it was contended that he was something more than an arbitrator. And his decision could not be challenged, however capricious, unjust or arbitrary. His Lordship was unable to accede to any such proposition. The word used was "munsafi" which meant sense of justice and that meant that Sir Kasturchand was to act with fairness and justice, and the conduct of the plaintiff and his legal advisers showed that they clearly understood this position. It was not till every attempt to recover the two sums from Prof. Gajjar had failed, that it seemed to have dawned upon the plaintiffs' advisers to make use of the referring clause in the agreement of 1908 Assuming that Sir Kasturchand was entitled to enter upon the arbitration in April 1912, that everything done at the meetings was proper, and that Sir Kasturchand had applied his mind to the matter before making his award, was the award valid? It was his Lordship's emphatic opinion that it was not.

Sir Kasturchand had to ascertain how much out of the sums taken away by Prof. Gajjar was the actual profit and how much was merely calculated profit and then order a refund of such sum from the latter as had not been actually realized as profit. There never was even a pretense on the plaintiffs' part to hold such investigation. He sat down as the figure-head and Girdharlal sat next to him seconding what took place which was nothing more than the appearance of an angry solicitor hurling letters at him on behalf of Prof. Gajjar and the production of certain accounts. The award made by the plaintiff was wholly beyond the scope of the reference and far in excess of his authority and to enforce that award was out of the question.

A BAD AWARD.

It had been contended on behalf of the plaintiff and the 2nd defendant that if the award was found to be in excess of authority the Court should remit the award for correction or itself modify it but the plaintiff had chosen to assume the award to be valid and the question before the Court was not that the award should be rectified or remitted. The award was bad in so far as it was in excess of the plaintiffs' authority and was wholly bad because obviously the plaintiff had never realized what was referred to him and applied his mind to the real question referred to him.

Another fatal objection to the award was the agreement of the 15th July 1910. Prof. Gajjar had counted on the plaintiff acting with fairness and justice towards him. The plaintiff's solicitors however always assumed that Prof. Gajjar was bound to refund both the sums in full; and the plaintiffs' Bombay munim seemed to have acted on a similar assumption in entering into the greement of 15th July 1910 with the firm of Jivanchand Lallubhai. That agreement had been entered into with the plaintiff's knowledge and consent and that fact was a fatal bar to the plaintiff's award. An arbitrator was bound to approach the question with an open mind and it could not be pretended that the plaintiff had such an open mind when in April and May, 1912 he sat down with Mr. Girdharlal and went through the formality of arbitration proceedings. The plaintiff's mind had been made up long before that. The award was therefore bad wholly and absolutely also on the further ground that long before the arbitrator entered upon the reference, he had not only decided the question against Prof. Gajjar but had gone further and entered into a detailed agreement as to how the sums were to be recovered from Prof. Gajjar. The claim of the plaintiff based on the award must on those grounds fail.

The plaintiffs had made an alternative claim in the plaint, that the first defendant had become liable to refund the two sums with interest apart from and irrespective of the award. These were drawn on 29th Oct. 1905, and 18th Oct. 1906 and the cause of action in respect of them must be taken to have arisen on those dates. The bar of limitation would arise against that claim of the plaintiff and he tried to meet that bar by alleging that he was prosecuting suit No. 850 of 1909 in good faith. Even assuming the plaintiff's contention to be correct, his claim to the first sum would be barred. His Lordship also held the claim to the second sum to be barred on the ground that the plaintiff could hardly be said to be prosecuting or defending a suit the existence of which he became aware only when the summons was served upon him.

THE ORIGINAL CAUSE OF ACTION.

His Lordship however preferred to deal with that part of the case on a more substantial ground and that the plaintiff never had what he called his original cause of action. Prof. Gajjar's position in the syndicate was not that of a partner but that of an employee or servant. He had specifically stipulated that the profits were to be ascertained at the end of each year in a particular manner and his share paid to him. That basis was well understood and agreed to by the other parties and Prof. Gajjar was quite within his rights in having the profits paid to him at the end of each year. He chose to be satisfied with those profits; while the partners held on in the hope of making larger profits and they took their chances. Nothing was urged or alleged against Prof. Gajjar by way of fraud or misrepresentation. Everything that was done was done above board. There was no mistake, no misrepresention and there was no fraud. The moneys had been taken by Prof. Gajjar in accordance with the provisions of the agreement and he could not be compelled to refund it, apart from the award And there was nothing inequitable in allowing him to retain the two sums. For, if the partnership had made colossal losses amounting to something like 20 lakhs, it was the result of the partners holding on to their stock of pearls in the hope of making larger profits. His Lordship therefore, came to the conclusion that the plaintiff must fail in his suit against Professor Gajjar. The plaintiff was ordered to pay the costs of the 1st and 3rd defendants. There was no orders as to the costs of the 2nd defendants, who had all along assisted the plaintiff.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

Attoneys for the defendants:—Merwanji, Kola, Romer, Billimoria & Co., Tyabji Dahyabhai & Co., Payne & Co.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

DOSSIBAI *v.* NAWAZBAI AND ANOTHER.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was a suit by the plaintiff praying that the second defendant may be removed from his office as trustee, that the second defendant may be ordered to render an account of his management of the trust and to make good all loss occasioned to the trust Estate by his default and negligence, and that new trustees may be appointed.

Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Kanga and Mr. Mocs appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Desai appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiff is the daugater of one Jamshedji Naoroji Kapadia who died in Bombay on the 5th March 1902. He left property of large value and by a Will dated 11th January, 1899, he settled two of his properties, one situated at Abdul Rehman Street, and the other at Dhobi Talao, in trust for the benefit of the plaintiff and her children. One Shapurji Rutonji Sethna, and Framroze Hirjibhoy Tabak, the plaintiff's son and the second defendant in the suit, were appointed Executors and Trustees of the Will. The Will directed that the rents of the trust properties were to be paid to the plaintiff monthly for the maintenance of herself and her children. Shapurji never entered upon the management of the trust Estate which was left solely to Framroze, the second defendant. The plaintiff alleged that in January, 1908, the second defendant wrongfully compelled her with closed doors to execute a writing acknowledging liability in regard to certain matters and making her exercise certain testamentary powers which she possessed under her father's Will in a manner which she would not have done of her own free will. She also alleged that the second defendant had ceased paying to her the rents of the trust properties which he was bound under the Will to do. She alleged that the management of the trust properties had been wasteful, extravagant and fraudulent and charged the second defendant with various breaches of trust. The first defendant was the Executrix of Shapurji, who had died after the filing of the suit.

The second defendant denied the various allegations of breaches of trust and raised certain questions of construction of the Will of the plaintiff's father.

After hearing evidence and arguments of counsel his Lordship delivered judgment. After stating the material facts of the case his Lordship said that the position taken up by the second defendant in correspondence was unfortunate. Looking to the relationship of parties the matter ought to have been settled. His Lordship found that the second defendant had been guilty of breach of trust. Some of the breaches had however been made good and he had undertaken to make good those not already made good. Most of the breaches were known to the plaintiff and condoned at the time or were persisted in by the second defendant under improper advice. The trusts under the Will were perfectly simple and if proper advice had been given matters could have been settled at once. There would be an account of the second defendant's management of the trust Estate. The question of the removal of the second defendant from the trusteeship would be reserved till the Commissioner reported. By that time the better feelings between the parties might have toned down. The second defendant must pay his own costs. The plaintiff had asked that her costs should be paid by the second defendant and on his findings his Lordship had no alternative but to make him pay those costs, though the plaintiff and her counsel had displayed what, considering the relationship of the parties, was a very vindictive attitude. The first defendant was also held liable to pay plaintiff's costs out of the Estate of her husband in her hands. There was the usual reference to the Commissioner and further costs and directions were reserved.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinsha & Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Merwanji Kola, Romer Billimoria & Co.; Little & Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CHILD MURDERED FOR ORNAMENTS.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

ABA APPA POL v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. W. T. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Satara, who disagreeing with the assessors found the accused guilty of murder under sec. 302 of the I. P. C. and sentenced him to death.

The prosecution case was that on the morning of the *Dewali* Day, the complainant's brother asked one Motilal Marwadi to go on his bicycle to the complainant's garden at Kavte and bring betel leaves. The deceased boy Annu, aged nine, wanted to accompany Motilal who took him to the garden, which is five miles from Wai, seated on the front of his bicycle. On arrival at the garden Motilal did not find the mali and so he went to the village to fetch him. The boy refused to go any further as he had become stiff and so Motilal left him in the garden to await his return. The boy at this time was wearing valuable ornaments. On Motilal's return about two hours later, the boy had disappeared and was never seen again alive. Motilal returned to Wai and informed the complainant who gave the information to the police. The police after due inquiry arrested the accused who showed the place where he had buried the clothes and ornaments. The accused made a full confession before the committing Magistrate, but he retracted it in the Sessions Court.

The accused in his [illegible] stated that the murder was committed by the sons of one Naru and that he was [illegible] disposing of the body, but when he informed the village officers they fastened the guilt on him.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe this defence and observed that this was an entirely baseless statement. The case illustrated the danger of putting valuable ornaments on children in this country.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Kulkarni appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF JANUARY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

68-14—Malvi H M and K, Dayabhai Amersi v Bai Ratanbai widow and anr.

608-14—Dapntry F and D, Messrs. Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Lilladhar Mulji and ors, Mulla and Mulla.

1307-14—Nadirsha and Dar, Putlibai Nadirshaw Vakil v Ebrahim Mahomed Naik and ors.

841-14—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd v Dvijendranath Roy Chowdhary and anr.

862-14—Nadirshaw and D, Ramchand Harichand a firm v Mathmal Hiralal a firm.

899-14—Mulji and Tha, Maganlal Naranbhai Mody v Sitaram Naidu.

1064-14—Soonderdas and Co, Bharmal Sankarlal a firm v Dhokalchand Himatmal and anr.

1091-14—Matubhai J and M, The National Financing and Coms Corpr Ltd v Jamshedji Edulji Saklatwalla and ors, Kanga and S, Khambatta and Co; Jehangir S M and H.

1139-14—Raghavaya N and Co, Madhusudan Vasudev Athavaje v Irsangappa bin Basaprabappa Dolli.

1151-14—Mulji and Tha, Nachmal Malaji v Poonamchand Panaji and ors, Raghavayya N and Co.

7161-14—Matubhai J and M, The National Financing and Commr Corpr Ld v Nagindas Bhagwandas and anr.

1185-14—Mulji and Tha, Lakhundas Pragji v Manecklal Narandas.

1233-14—Motichand and D, Nemchand Lallobhai Haji v Madhowlal Santakram Desai and anr.

1240-14—Little and Co, Dharsey Bhimji a firm v Nanchand Keshowji, Motichand and D.

1312-14—Dubash and Co, Hansa Fatta and Co a firm v Sha Vassanji Bhagwandas.

1325-14—Surajmal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Indrabhai Shivramji, Motichand and D.

1346-14—Shroff D and D, Muncherji Ardeshir Wadia v The Eastern Bank Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

1359-14—Mulla and Mulla, Dallaporta and Patel a firm v Bhaichand Jetha.

1373-14—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd v Jhaveri Jhumalal Manilal, Malvi H M and R.

1382-14—Manecklal and Co, Prema Soudan v Prema Parkha.

1385-14—Dubash and Co, Maghaji Jesoph and Co a firm v Pandurang Harichand.

1420-14—Purnanand and Co, Messrs Hemraj Nawalram a firm v Haribags Ramchandra and ors.

1429-14—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ltd (in Liquidation) v M. Damodar Brothers a firm.

1432-14—Patell and Ezi, Bhagwandas Dayaram v Narayen Babaji Jaoke, Jehangir S M and H.

1433-14—Vachha and Co, Lala Rama and Co a firm v Dipchand Navalmal and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1438-14—Little and Co, Messrs Ralli Brothers a firm v Jotaram Kedarnath a firm, Kanga and Sayani.

1440-14—N C Dalal, Dewji Odhanji Chotani v Keshowji Ramji and Co a firm, Munchershaw and N.

1447-14—Bhimji and Co, Anantrao Bhicaji Sabnis v Nanu Patramal and anr.

1456-14—Cragie B and C, Khimchand Anupchand Mehta v Messrs Jirojsha and Co a firm, M K R B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

1180-13 S. A. Tyabji Sakinabai widow v. Bai Kazbai widow & ors. Shroff D. & D. Part Heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1195-14. Madh. K. & C. Lalji Govindji a firm v. the Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld., Dapt F. & D.

LONG CAUSES.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, M K R B and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M and M, Halimabai and anr v Amirbibi widow and ors, S A Tyabjee, Tyabjee D and Co.

For decree under order 34 rule 6 of C P C.

Long Causes.

257-11. Ard. H. D. & Co., Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla v. Ruttonji Dossabhoy Karain, M. K. R. B. & Co.

Long Causes.

1376-14—Matubhai J & M The National Financing and Comn Corpn Ltd. v. Ebji Oomersy a firm C. P. D'Cunha.

46-14—Tyabji D & Co. Bai Lalita v. Ranchordas Harivallabhdas and anr Dapn F & D, Little & Co.

1150-13—Payne & Co. Abraham E J Abraham v. Binodiram Balchand a firm Tyabji D & Co.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady & Co. Ld. v. The Indo China Mfg. Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

574-14—Mehta D & L Kharshedji Framji Bhathina v. Javerbai widow & ors. Patell & Ez.

S. C. C. 398-14192-14—Nadirsha & D Laxumon Sakroji and anr v. Sulleman Abha Mahomed and anr Payne & Co.

342-14—Sabnis & G. Bai Bablibai v. Anandrao Narayen Penker and ors. Sal & G. Moti & D Kh. L & M.

584-14—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Bhagwanji Goomaji & ors. Matu J & M.

586-14—Bhai K & G. The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Thaker Khatoo Kuverji & ors Matu J. & M.

817-14—Vachha & Co. Sorabji Kharshedji v. Gangadhar Hariba Chaudhari & ors Kharas & Co.

693-14—Nadirsha & D Haji Gulam Husein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddick Haji Sumar and anr. Rag W & G.

641-14—Payne and Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Goorumukhrai Sukhanand a firm, M K R B and Co.

801-14—Ragh N & Co. Morarji Visanji v. Morarji Mulji & ors. Bick M R & Co. Captain & V Sabnis.

112-14. Hiralal & Co., Manilal Nanji v. Ludharam Tippa Roopa, Little & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

88-14—Bhimji and Co, Thakar Hirji Gopaldas v Hirabai and anr, Bhaishankar K and G, Part heard.

631-14—Smetham B and Co, Girdhar Kalidas v Premji Ranchord and anr, Madhowji K and C. Not to be called on till 15-1-15.

206-14—Mehta D and L, Sarabai widow of Ahmed Haji Kaderdina and ors, Mulla and M.

703-14—Captain & V. Cooverji Shamji v. Karamsey Keshavji and anr Arjun H & Co.

1192-13—Tyabji D & Co. Shivnarain Surajmal Nimani v. Dhondiram Narayen and ors Ragh N & Co. Sm. B & Co.

453-14—H. P & P (for a pauper) Narayen Dhondoo v. Hormusji Cursetji Sidhwa Shroff D & D.

1306-12—Amin and Desai Chaganlal Ambaram v. Hirabhai Bgpubhai Dikshet & P.

800-14—Mulji & Tha Sunderbai widow v. Damodar Naranji and ors Manes H M & Co.

1101-13—Sabnis and G, R D Sethna v Saraswatibai, Mulla and Mulla.

732-14—Ard H D and Co, Messrs Mancherjee Vadilal and Co a firm and anr v Naoroji Hormusji Pagdiwalla, Motichand and D.

617-14—Jam R and D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Gulam Mohidin bin Abdul Razak Beg and ors, Ard H D and Co, Madh K and Ch.

815-14—Amin and D, Manekial Kalidas a firm v Madhavji Ghellabhai, Smeth D and Co.

S C Ct 96/427-14—Amin and D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Andaji Shindhe and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S.

S C Ct 97/4220-14—Amin and D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Andaji Shindhe and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S.

506-11—Motichand and D. Balubhai Kahandas and anr v Bai Bhicibai widow Dastur and Co.

53-13—Ard H D and Co, Munshi Mahomed Hassan Muckba and ors v Alli Mahomed Haji Kassum and anr, Smeth B and Co.

856-14—Pandia and Co, Ramnath Narayan and anr v Baburao Dinaji and ors, D J Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

1126-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Poorbai widow v Damji Hirji alias Jetha and anr, Captain and V, Part heard.

For Decree Absolute.

1238-12. Daph F. & D. John Frederick Bradbury v. The Gomtipur Spg. Wg. & Mfg. Co., Ld., & anr.

789-13. Mehta D. & L. Manilal Nanalal Ghandi v. Babu Makenra Babu.

926-13. Jeh. M. & S. Perojsha Rustomji Daroowalla v. Ardeshir Byramji Toddewalla.

LONG CAUSES.

26-14. Ard. H. D. & Co., The Central India Spg. Wg. & Mfg. Co., Ld. v. The Madhowji Dharamsey Mfg. Co., Ld., Little & Co.

706-14. Bai K. & Gir. Rustomji Maneckji Hatheram & anr. v. The Surat Swadeshi Spg. Wvg. Co., Ld., & anr., Payne & Co., Jehangir M. & S.

401-11—Little and Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan & ors Captain and V, Mirza M and M Part Heard 1-9-13.

402-11—Little & Co The Same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain & V.

614-13—Pandia & Co Laxmidas Dayalji v. Haridas Narondas and ors Rustomji & G Ch sd. 17-12-14.

S C C T 206/8486-14—Purnand & Co Dharsey Nanji Kamdar v. Ishwarlal K Vakil & anr Kanga and S.

358-14—M K R B and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld v Motichand Rupchand and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

585-14—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ld v. Keshav Shridhar Bhoskar & ors Matubhai J and M.

111-14—Payne and Co The Credit Bank of India Ltd in Liquidation v. The Baroda Tramway Co Ld Mathubhai J & M.

170-14—Payne & Co The Same v. Fazalbhoy Karamally & anr Mathubhai J & M.

850-14—Payne & Co Ebrahim Haji Siddick v. Haji Tyeb Abdul Satar Ahmedabadi Motichand & Co.

892-14— Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ld Liquidation v. Gordhandas Perchotamdas Edjelow G W & Co.

832-14—Jehangir M & S Danoo Parsad v. Balkrishna Dharma Targa Swetham B & Co.

949-14—Jehangir S M & H The Empire Bank Ltd v. Moreshwar Wasooden & anr Rustamji & Co.

834-14—Daphtary F and D, The New Great Eastern Spg. and Mfg. Co Ltd and anr v. Asswa das Sahebram a firm and anr Sunderdas & Co.

847-14—Smetham B & Co Mariambai v. Fatmabai widow & ors Edgelow G W & Co.

857-14—Nadirsha & D Karsondas Ladha v. Tribhowandas Hurgowandas Hiralal & Co.

894-14—M B Chothia Oomdabai v. Munshi Mahomed Ismail Kaderbhai Nana H & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.

For investigation of Pauperism.

P P No 19-14—In person, Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Surajmal and Co, Part heard, 1-4-14.

30-14—In person, Joothibai widow v Premji Vallabhdas and ors.

31-14—In person, Bai Maneckbai widow v Soodamal Nandlal, Manch and N.

INTERESTING DACOITY CASE.

On Friday last was concluded the trial of Hema Nago and Nama Baloo, two Thakur agriculturists, who had been arraigned before Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge, Thana, and a jury, on a charge of dacoity.

The facts of the case, as set out, by the prosecution were that one Samptappa, with three other men were driving a flock of fifty-five sheep from Dhulia into the Thana district. On the evening of the 6th ultimo they reached Kasara, and camped out for the night near the Kasara river. Towards midnight, it was alleged, the encampment was raided by a gang of seven dacoits who set upon the quartette, pelted them with stones, threw one of them on the ground, robbed him of a purse containing Rs. 150, and carried away four sheep, the other sheep being scattered. A complaint having been lodged with the police, seven men were arrested and charged with dacoity before Mr. Knight, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who discharged five of them and committed the two accused to the Sessions.

The defence was that the case was a concocted one. The complainants were members of the sect of Waghia-Murlis, who were known to live by their wits. From all the evidence recorded in the case, the defence submitted, it could be safely inferred that no dacoity whatever was committed.

The jury having brought in a unanimous verdict of not guilty, the accused were discharged.

We understand that a departmental inquiry is to be held into the conduct of the police engaged in the case.

Mr. Bhagwat, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. F. S. Patel defended the accused.

M. K. GANDHI

A GREAT INDIAN.

This is a sketch of one of the most eminent, and self-sacrificing men that Modern India has produced. It describes the early days of Mr. M. K. Gandhi's life, his mission and work in South Africa, his character, his strivings and his hopes. A perusal of this sketch, together with the selected speeches and addresses that are appended, gives a peculiar insight into the springs of action that have impelled this remarkable and saintly man to surrender every material thing in life for the sake of an ideal that he has essayed to realise, and will be a source of inspiration to those who understand that statesmanship, moderation and selflessness are the greatest qualities of a patriot. With a portrait of Mr. Gandhi.

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BY REV. JOSEPH DOKE.

This is an appreciative sketch of Mr. Gandhi by the late Mr. Doke, an English friend, who was for long a co-worker for the cause of the South African Indians. Lord Ampthill in his modest introduction to the book says: "I commend this book to all who are willing to take my word that it is worth reading."

Price Rs. 2-3.

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COCOA?

Of course I did Mums — I dont like any other kind — An dont forget it when you make the Choc's this time.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Entertainment in honour of Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Ghandi, Mount Petit, Pedder Road, 5-15 p.m.

Western India Kennel Club, Annual General Meeting, 6-15 p.m

"The Bohemians" Comedy Co., Excelsior Theatre, 6.30 and 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of a Chairman, till 4 p.m.
"The Bohemians" Comedy Co., Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

Bombay Corporation meeting, 3-39 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
"The Bohemians" Comedy Co., Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

Public Reception by Bombay Ladies to Mrs. Gandhi, Framji Cowasji Institute, 4-30 p.m.
"The Bohemians" Comedy Co., Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (.ST.).

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 8-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Jan. 12.

1. Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
2. Parades for the week ending January 16th:—
   Santa Cruz.—"C" and "D" Troops, to-day Tuesday 12th at 7 a.m. at the Camp Riding School. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki.
   Fort.—"A" and "B" Troops, Wednesday 13th, at 7-15 a.m. at the Fort Riding School. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki.
   All members must attend these parades unless granted leave of absence by their troops leaders.
   Week-end Reconnaissance.—Arrangements are being made for a Reconnaissance Rids out on 16th and 17th January, starting from Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m. and returning on Sunday evening. Exact details will be issued later. Members intending to take part will send their names to Head-Quarters not later than Wednesday.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.
Ag. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. E. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Jan. 12.

1031. Mobilization—Companies are detailed for duty as follows:—
"A", "B" and "E" Companies, from Wednesday, January 6th, to Wednesday, January 13th.
"G" Company.—Wednesday night, January 13th, to Wednesday morning, January 20th.
O. C. Companies will detail 10 N.-C. Officers and 54 men to parade at Headquarters daily at 5-45 p.m. during their tour of duty.
Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and water-bottles.

7. Musketry.—The range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:
Monday, 11th, to Saturday, 16th instant.—"C" Company Class Firing. Saturday afternoon 16th instant G. Coy.
Copy of daily Regimental Orders will be posted up on Order Board at Head-Quarters and all members of the Corps will be expected to make themselves acquainted with parades &c. notified therein.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The following Telegraph notification has been issued:—The restriction prohibiting the transmission of plain language foreign telegrams containing one word only in the text is suspended until further notice.

ACC DENT TO A GIRL.

A Hindu girl named Kaniya, aged seven years, daughter of one Bhikaridas Durgadas, was going along Girgaum Road with two empty bottles on Sunday, when she accidentally slipped and fell. The bottles broke and a piece of glass penetrated her stomach causing severe injuries. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital in a precarious condition.

MISSING BILL-COLLECTOR AND SALESMAN

Mr. Vellana Ellapa Balarm, residing in Balaram Street, reports that his bill-collector has absconded after misappropriating Rs. 1,684.

Mr. A. H. Saklatwala, a Manager in the Singer Sewing Machine Company, reports the disappearance of the salesman at the Byculla Branch with Rs. 411, belonging to the Company.

HOSPITAL SHIP MADRAS,

The hospital ship Madras arrived in Bombay on Sunday from the Persian Gulf with about 230 wounded and invalided officers and men. Of these some 43 were British and the rest Indian soldiers.

The s.s. Bankura also arrived in Bombay from Marseilles with about 249 wounded Indian officers and men who had taken part in the fightings in France. The men were landed at the Alexandra Docks.

I. C. A. WAR RELIEF FUND CONCERT.

A very attractive programme of a Grand Concert for the War Relief Fund was arranged on Saturday evening in the C.M.S. Hall under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association of Bombay. The instrumental music "Jaltarangu" by Prof Balder Das was very interesting and the vocal solo by the Eldridge was much praised by all. When the first six items were over the Hon. Mr. Hill, under whose distinguished patronage the Concert was held, expressed a desire to leave. Dr. Joshi, the President of the I.C.A., on proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Hill, said that the J.C.A. was greatly honoured by the presence of the distinguished guest and that the I.C.A. of Bombay had already sent a large amount to the War Relief Fund and the proceeds of the concert were to supplement that amount. The Indian Christian Community was doing her level-best although in a quiet way and one of them, Kumar Indrajit Singh I.M.S., son of Sir Raja Harnam Singh, was in the roll of honour.

The vote of thanks was unanimously carried with acclamations. The Hon. Mr. Hill, spoke a few words in appreciation of the concert and then left.

The recitation by Miss Denison was the most interesting item and kept the audience in great laughter. The Cornet Solo by Mr. Michael and Pianoforto Solo by Mr. Martyn were extremely well done. In all only sixteen items could be gone through as it was getting late in the night.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Monday, the Acting Assistant Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Dyer charged Abdul Sacoor Vahimamomed and Sheorelal Chaturbhuj with cheating Tribhuvan Abaji, Ebrahim Sumar and Sakarchand Nathji, dealers in piece-goods, in respect of goods of the value of Rs. 193, Rs. 161 and Rs. 113 respectively. Mr. H. J. Dalal and Mr. K. K. Vesavewala appeared for the complainants, while Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister, and Mr. Gadkari defended the first, and Mr. Crage defended the second accused.

The case for the prosecution was that in June last the two accused went to the shops of the three complainants, and representing to them that they had started a new firm in the name of Abdul Latif Haji Esmail & Co. prevailed upon them to give them goods. They promised to pay the money on the same day that the complainants sent their men with the bills. When the complainants sent their men with the bills, the accused's "pedi" was found closed. They were then put off from time to time, till the 8th July when the accused's "pedi" was closed.

The first accused denied having gone to the shop of the complainant Tribhovan. He further said he had been to the shops of the other two complainants but that the second accused did all the talking there. He himself said nothing there.

The second accused made no attempt to deny or dispute the allegations.

The Magistrate said the evidence as regarded the charge of cheating the firm of Tribhovan was far from satisfactory, and gave the accused the benefit of the doubt and acquited them. As regarded the other two charges the Magistrate was satisfied that none of the accused had the intention of paying any money to any of the merchants from the very beginning and that the whole thing was nothing but a huge conspiracy on their part to defraud the complainants. He sentenced the accused to an aggregate term of six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Gokuldas Ookerda, a deaf-mute, charged Bhagwandas Jethabhai with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of a share certificate of the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Co., of the face value of Rs. 1,800. Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. DeCruz appeared for the complainant while Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister, with Mr. I. K. Vakil defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that he wanted Rs. 500, and was willing to pledge the share by way of security with the person who might agree to give a loan. The accused, who was entrusted with the share, disposed of it to one Lakhmichand Manekchand, who gave him a cheque for Rs. 1,500 on the National Bank of India. He cashed the cheque, misappropriated the money to his own use and put off the complainant from time to time. The latter then filed a complaint, after which the accused paid him Rs. 600 in Court. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default, to five months' simple imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 600 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

CAUSING DANGER TO NAVIGATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Mayne, charged Amba Ganoo, a tindal, with causing danger and obstruction in the navigable channel at the entrance of the docks. Mr. J. Schneider, Inspector of Lights, Bombay Port Trust, was the complainant in the case.

On Saturday last, the Hospital ship Sicilia was entering the docks, when the accused towed a large raft of timber across the bows of the ship, with the result that the pilot, in order to avert a collision, had to drop anchor and to go full speed astern, and the ship very nearly went on the Flag Staff shoal in backing.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 10

NEXT ENGLISH MAIL.

SALSETTE DUE ON THURSDAY EVENING

One of the things to which we have got accustomed since the outbreak of the war has been an irregular mail service. Prior to last August, Friday, had been for years the day on which we in Bombay expected to receive the English mail, and it was very seldom indeed that the expectation was not realised. The war, however, changed all that. The first week after the outbreak of hostilities saw the cessation of the overland service to Brindisi, and we missed one week's mail, and since then, the mails having to come all the way round by sea and being subject to all sorts of delay at various ports en route, most people have come to expect the mail to be late.

Thus a notice which came to hand yesterday from the P. and O. Company, stating that the mail steamer Salsette is expected to arrive in Bombay this week at 6 p.m., on Thursday evening, came as rather a surprise, especially as a Thursday evening mail steamer has never been known before—or if it has, it was so long ago that people have forgotten it.

The explanation is, however, perfectly simple. Since the war began the English mail steamers have been leaving London on Saturdays instead of Fridays, but in this particular instance the Egypt left on the 24th December, two days ahead of her time. She passed Suez early last Wednesday morning, presumably reached Aden on Saturday, and transferred the Indian passengers and mails to the Salsette on that day, instead of on Sunday.

The only disadvantage that may accrue to many in connection with this early mail is that probably correspondents in England who did not see the notice of the changed day of sailing, and had left their Indian correspondence till the last minute, would post their letters too late to catch the mail.

BOMBAY FINANCES.

THOROUGHLY SOUND.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation the discussion on the budget estimates for 1915-16 was resumed. As the Municipal Commissioner said in his reply to the debate there was hardly any criticism made. Mr. Cadell acknowledged that he had perhaps based his income figures on too timid lines, but he reminded the members that he had drawn up the estimates in October when the situation looked more gloomy than it does at present.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy being in the chair.

The budget debate was resumed and Dr. N. H. Sukhia continued his speech. Referring to the set-back question, he said that on every occasion that more than Rs. 1,000 were to be spent, the Commissioner was bound to come before the Corporation for special sanction and it was not at all necessary to make a foot-note. He was charged with being a *counsel ego* but he took his law from the speeches made at the Legislative Council at the time the Municipal Act was passed. He concluded by saying on this subject that "time may come when I shall have to do something."

Speaking generally on the subject, he said that their expenditure should never exceed their income. The war had shaken the very foundations of the Municipality's finances and retrenchment was absolutely necessary. He objected to promotions being given to the Fire Brigade staff, who had waited long and who could, therefore, wait a little longer as their finances were not in a flourishing condition.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta spoke next. He began by congratulating his young friend Mr. Cawasji Jehangir on his very interesting exposition of the budget. Without going into heavy figures he said, Mr. Cawasji had shown the salient features of the budget and had discussed matters of general principle which were likely to have an important bearing on their finances. His exposition was very well conceived and was such as showed a thorough grasp of the general disposition of their funds. Not that he agreed with all that Mr. Cawasji had said, for he differed from him in two very important points. For instance,—he would not say wiseacres—the wise men of the Standing Committee had taken upon themselves as to how their accounts should be kept. In doing so they had gone against the established practice and even against the word of law in recommending that the proceeds of sale of land should be credited to a special capital account. The members of the Standing Committee might well congratulate themselves with being men of business but it seemed that as businessmen manning big mercantile firms they were so obsessed with the "capital account" that they forget that the Corporation was not a mercantile firm and that their accounts must be conducted in a different form.

MUNICIPAL FUND.

If they looked at their Act they would find that everything was to be credited to the municipal fund. What was the Municipal fund? It was the municipal chest in which everything that came in was carried and what remained after the expenditure was the balance remaining in hand. He wished to draw particular attention of the members to the fact that in that section of their Act it was specifically mentioned that the proceeds of sale of property shall be credited to the Municipal fund. It was perfectly feasible, when the budget time came, for the Corporation to bear in mind that a particular sum represented the proceeds of sale of property and that amount could be dealt with in any way they thought proper. So far as the act was concerned, the whole chest made the revenue and all that remained after providing for the expenditure was surplus cash balance, which became the opening balance at the beginning of the year. Therefore the Chief Accountant and the Commissioner were perfectly right in crediting the amount to revenue. In this connection he wished to say that the Chief Accountant was wrong when he excluded from the balance the sum of the statutory one lakh to be kept as surplus cash balance because this one lakh was a portion of the balance all the same. However that was a matter of account and it made no difference as to how they made these entries.

Another point in which he did not agree with Mr. Cawasji was when he talked of the very foundations of their municipality being shaken. Nobody denied that to a certain extent their finances were disturbed but the idea of the effects of war being tremendous was false. It was dangerous to be a prophet but he believed that within a short time everything would be quiet and the Municipality might make a large income in other directions. (hear, hear.) But he wished to point out to Mr. Cawasji and Dr. Sukhia one thing by putting one question only: What had they accumulated the large surplus balance of this huge character for? It was for meeting such abnormal times. It was meant for such times when they were unable to meet expenditure,—useful and desirable,—from current revenue. This seemed to be the proper time when they could well draw from the surplus cash balance and he did not tremble and think that their very foundations were shaken. The Commissioner was perfectly right in sounding a note of warning but they must also bear in mind that they had a large surplus balance to meet exigencies of a temporary character. If in future they felt it necessary, they would take measures to put their finances upon a still safer basis.

As regards other questions so far as he was concerned Dr. Sukhia had anticipated him greatly about the question of set backs though he had not covered the whole field but on this subject he intended to speak at the time he would move his proposition. He concluded his remarks by once again congratulating his young friend Mr. Cawasji for the way in which he had acquitted himself of the duty which lay on him as Chairman of the Standing Committee in placing the budget proposals generally before them.

GENERAL TAX UNDERESTIMATED.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, who followed, agreed with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and joined with him in complimenting Mr. Cawasji on his able exposition of the budget and said that he did not intend to speak after the very elaborate and irrelevant speech of Dr. Sukhia (laughter), their local Lord High Chancellor (laughter), but he wished to point out just two things. No doubt the Commissioner was perfectly right in framing the estimates cautiously but he thought that the Commissioner had gone rather too far. Comparing the past estimates, he found that the Commissioner had underestimated the general tax. That might be due to caution but he believed that when they came to examine the accounts on 31st March, they would find that the principal items would be partly falsified. His belief was that at the end of their financial year not only their assessments would be larger but also their receipts from town duties and the *halalkhore* tax would be larger. The town duty was mainly composed of grain duty and sugar duty. The latter was more important because it brought a third of their receipts under that head. The Commissioner thought that the importations of sugar would be lower but so far as he could see from the information he had received that day from his friend Sir Frederick Sprott from the Port Trust, there was no chance of the import in sugar being low and it was not necessary to under-estimate the revenue at so large a sum as Rs. 7,10,000. It must always be remembered that July, August and September were not very busy months but January, February and March were very important months and in these months trade received great stimulance. He, therefore, thought without severely criticising the budget that the Commissioner had been overcautious, and that when they came to 31st March they would be much better off. (Hear, hear.)

A FALLACY.

Continuing, Mr. Wacha said that Dr. Sukhia the other day had been harping upon the burden of taxation but they must understand what the burden of taxation was. If they took the figures for the last five years, notwithstanding the general tax being lower, they found that while in earlier years their assessments brought in for every one per cent. three lakhs of rupees, they were now getting on an average four lakhs. It was a fallacy to divide the total receipts by the number of the population. It was their assessments which brought in large sums and thus enabled them to expend more and more on works of utility. It might be argued that if the yield was much, they should not tax more but the question was were they exacting a larger amount than was necessary? And here he found fault with the Chief Accountant. That officer included the *halalkhore* cess and the water cess in taxation. That was erroneous. These were charges for services and they were not taxes. If the Municipality ceased doing this service, people would have to employ *halalkhores* and *bhistis*, so that this was not taxation proper. Therefore, when they talked of burden of taxation, they must come to a definite basis. It was misleading the public to put it in such a form and members must have a common denomination of the subject before starting on it. Such attempts as these displayed in the Corporation were mischievous.

QUESTION OF RETRENCHMENTS.

Dr. Sukhia had also talked, Mr. Wacha continuing said, of retrenchments. They were very familiar with this subject and they had often talked of retrenchments from the Congress platform when criticising the Government of India's measures. They had, however, learnt and become wiser (hear, hear). In this way that they found that the expenditure was increasing on works of utility. The Government of India was now spending more on education, agriculture and sanitation and all that required money. They themselves had appealed to Government to increase education and so on and for that expenditure was necessary. Then to ask for retrenchments was wrong. They could not retrench public works of great utility. They could not retrench the work done by the conservancy, drainage or health departments. If they found leakages somewhere they could sit tight there, but otherwise he did not know how they could retrench. He was told that their assessment department was considerably undermanned and that the assessor was doing his work with the aid of candidates working without pay.

At this stage Dr. Sukhia made a remark, which was inaudible at the press table but Mr. Wacha immediately replied by saying that in the past he had severely criticised the executive regarding their policy in spending money but he could now well congratulate himself that his criticisms had such a welcome effect. He concluded his speech by saying that they should not mislead the public by unauthenticated statements.

Mr. C. V. Mehta was the next speaker. Regarding the proposal of the Standing Committee to carry the amount of sale of land to a separate fund to be used for the purchase of land in future, he said that it was perfectly clear that the Standing Committee never meant that it should not be credited to revenue but what they meant was that the amount should not be utilised for current expenditure but that it should be credited to a special fund to purchase land. That he submitted was the best way in which such windfalls should be dealt with.

EFFECTS OF WAR.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, who spoke next, said he did not feel much interested in the lamentations of the Municipal Commissioner or of the Standing Committee about the effects of war on their finances. No doubt the Commissioner was right in saying that the variations in the totals of the original estimates and those of the revised estimates were small but if they went into details they would find them to be very important. The Commissioner had estimated a decrease of Rs. 7,10,000 in town duties. Was that decrease to be attributed to war? Mr. Cawasji had said that the war had affected the equilibrium of their finances but it seemed to him that it had disturbed the mental equilibrium of some of the members. They must remember that town duty depended on actual consumption and it could only go down if a large section of the population went away or if people ate less. Some people might have gone away but how could it affect them? They had to remember what was said with regard to mortality returns every week. Was that not to be considered?

Mr. Baptista then went into the figures in great detail comparing them with figures of the past year and contended that far from showing a decrease, the Commissioner ought to have shown an increase of four lakhs for the coming year under this head.

Continuing his remarks, he said that he felt convinced that the general tax would not cause any anxiety. As regards water tax, the Commissioner estimated a decreased revenue from mill owners and the Port Trust and Railways. If that were so, he thought that they would be breaking the law if they did not increase the taxation on these people. From the figures of the past year, he showed that Rs. 80,000 had gone the pocket of the mill-owners and he thought that the rate per 1,0000 gallons should be increased from 8 annas to 9 annas and that on the Port Trust and Railways from six annas and a half to eight annas. He, therefore, gave notice to move that amendment, because he said that they must rigorously enforce their remedy when persons who got the benefit from them were wealthy mill-owners (hear, hear).

MR. CADELL'S REPLY.

The Municipal Commissioner then replied on the whole debate. He said that he had very little to reply as there was hardly any criticism made. As regards income, he agreed with Mr. Wacha that he had perhaps based it on too timid lines but they must remember that he had drawn up these estimates in October and the situation had become clearer now than it was in October.

Mr. Wacha.—But your revised estimates also do not show that?

The Commissioner said that the revised estimates were not for next year. They were for the present year. The prospects were no doubt very hopeful and he would not be very much ashamed if the results were very much better on 31st March than what he expected.

With regard to expenditure, he pointed out that it was not possible to curtail it under two heads. One was regarding the rates of labour. The results of not sticking to the current rate of labour were shown most lamentably by the condition of their roads. That was only one illustration but it showed that they must pay current rates. The other increase related to the increase in their debts. As they had undertaken large loan works, which were absolutely necessary, they would have to pay more interest. That was the only increase on the expenditure side.

With regard to watertax, he said that the decrease was due to miscalculation on his part. The effects would make themselves felt at the end of the year when the bills would come to be paid and he hoped, as the mills were now working in regular order, that that might not come. With regard to sugar the situation was a great deal worse than he had expected. There was a large falling off under that head but that might be due to the fact that cargoes of sugar had gone to Europe but if the purchasing power of the city improved, the figures would be considerably put up.

With regard to water tax, he said that there was no breach of law in their not making up the deficit. Speaking generally and in a matter-of-fact way, they would agree that in such abnormal times the fairest way was to put the deficit against their balances. He thought the situation was thoroughly sound and had worked out much better than was feared two months ago. He, however, wished to point out that the actual difficulty would be next year when they would have to raise the loan money, for that reason, they must keep up their surplus cash balance.

In conclusion, he said that he had nothing more to add than to say that the situation had been working much better than was expected. (applause).

At this stage, the meeting was adjourned until Monday.

MARATHA HINDU TEMPLE.

PROTEST MEETING AGAINST ACQUISITION BY TRUST.

A public meeting of the Maharatta community was held at Chinch Bunder, opposite the Shree Marutee Temple, yesterday, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Vithalrao K. Vandekar, to protest against the acquisition of the Temple by the Improvement Trust. The meeting was attended by over three thousand persons.

The meeting considered a draft petition regarding the Sharee Marutee Temple and resolved to forward it to the Improvement Trust Board.

The petition said that the Mahratta community of Bombay had heard with much consternation and anguish that the Shree Maruti Temple, situated at Chinch Bunder, had been acquired by the Improvement Trust and was to be demolished. "The Temple was erected nearly half a century ago and it is held in the highest esteem and veneration by the Mahratta community and thousands daily do homage to the Deity to whom the Temple is dedicated. To remove the image of the Deity and demolish the Temple would do outrage to the religious feelings of the whole Maharatta community in Bombay numbering some lakhs of people, more especially as it appears perfectly unnecessary to demolish the Temple."

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES FOR NEXT SATURDAY.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Maharaj Kumar of Rajpipla's b m s g Grand Boy, aged.
Mr. A. W. Essa's b m Sly Kise, 5 years.
Mr. G. K.'s br m m Vera, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b m Lady Muriel, 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b m Molly S., 5 years
H. H. Jam Sahib's ch m Lady R., 6 years.
H. H. Jam Sahib's br aus h Starbern, 5 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b m Adelaide II, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass's ch m Partial Eclipse, 4 years.
Mr. A. W. Essa's ch aus g Comet, aged.
Mr. Pitt's b m Yvette, aged.

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, 3 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Good Gold, 4 years.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Sweden, 13-3, aged.
Messrs. Kali Charan and Shaik Esmail's g a h Longboat, 14-0, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Dardanelles, 3 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Galiard, 14-0, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h British King, 13-3, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Balkan Prince, 3 years.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Kokab, 6 years.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. H. Jahangeejee's ch a h Best Chance, 13-3, aged.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Majbur, 4 years.
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat, 6 years.
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha, 4 years.

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.
Maharaj Kumar of Rajpipla's g a h Maharaj, 13-13.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven, 14-0.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Aye Aye Sir, 13-3.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Columbus, 13-2½.
Mr. Essa Mulla Sulleman's g a h Sayel, 13-12.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Hongkong, 13-3.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine, 14-0.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Triumph, 13-3.
Mr. Pillenm's b a h Falah Khan, 13-3.
Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars, 13-3.
Mr. H. R. Sandford's g a h Pepul, 14-0.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lot, 13-2½.
Messrs. A. R. Salim and A. R. Dakeel's b a h Mulberry, 13-3.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman, 13-3.
Mr. Hassoon Moosa's g a h Hurchan, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Misser, 14-0.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½.
Mr. Mirza Hoosain's g a h Nayel Pasha, 13-2½.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachie's g a h Chuggiz, 14-0.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ch a h Matador, 13-3½.
Mr. Mahomed Ali's ch a h Shatra, 13-2½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Dhaif Allah, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ch a h Kassum, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Mahalla's g a h Vakil, 13-3.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and A. R. Dakeel's g a h Ringmaster, 14-0.
Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's g a h Pharoah, 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Sweetlips, 14-0.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Back Boy, 13-3½.

THE CHURCH GATE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch a h Zaki Pasha, 13-2½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Kaharaman, 14-0.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr, 13-3.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's b a h Maasal, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Baloz, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Mexico, 13-2½.
Mr. Abdoola Faras's b a h Malster, 14-0.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.

THE CUMBALLA HILL PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.
Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk, 14-0.
Nawab Najatali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Minerva, 13-3.
H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Tofic Pasha, 13-3½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, 13-2.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h British King, 13-3.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Galiard, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½.
Mr. A. K. Dakayel's g a h Grey Ghost II, 13-3.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado, 13-2½.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3½.
Mr. Adoola Faras's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar, 14-0.
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania, 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Dilkush, 13-3½.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Burg, 13-2½.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance about 1½ Miles.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dhaman, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Regent, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's bl a h Black Malik, 6 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity, 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Haify, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Nakib, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Sparrow Hawk, 5 years.
Messrs. S. Ibrahim and C. M. Khaki's ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, aged.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut, 6 years.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

At a meeting of the Central Provinces Legislative Council, to-day, Sir B. Robertson, presiding, the C. P. Court of Wards Bill and the Excise Bill were passed and the Vaccination Bill, the Slaughter of Animals Bill, the Land Revenue Bill and the Tenancy Bill were introduced.

The American cotton crop is said to be probably the largest ever known. In 1911-12 the yield was 16.138 million bales, and the new crop is estimated at 16,250 bales based on the amount ginned compared with the amount on a similar date in 1911.

NOTICE.

AN EXAMINATION will be held at the office of the Accountant-General Bombay, at 2 p.m. (Standard Time), on SATURDAY, 27th February, 1915 and the following Monday, for the selection of 15 to 20 apprentices for the clerical service.

2. Those selected will be admitted as apprentices on Rs. 25 plus a local allowance, Rs. 5 per mensem, as vacancies occur in that class. On Confirmation, apprentices will be paid at the rate of Rs. 30 plus a local allowance Rs. 6 per mensem.

3 The subjects for the examination are:—

1. English Dictation.
2. Arithmetic.
3. English Composition.
4. Hand-writing.

Only those who have passed one of the following examinations can be admitted to the examination and they should apply to the Chief Superintendent, Accountant-General's Office, by the 13th February 1915:—

1. Government School Final Examination.
2. European High School Final Examination.
3. The Full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
4. The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Applicants holding temporary and permanent appointments under Government should submit their applications through the Head of their office.

The certificates mentioned below should accompany the applications in their absence the applications will be rejected:—

1. Certificate (in original) of age, stating the date and place of birth.
2. Copy of Certificate of having passed the examination referred to in the application.
3. Certificates (in original) of good moral character from two gentlemen of position preferably Gazetted Officers of Government or non-Active or Retired List, or similar standing. Those whose candidature is approved will be duly informed to the Central Office at Delhi, who will also be liable to be transferred to any part of India whenever the interests of the Public Service demand it.

H. S. KATRAK,
Chief Superintendent.

Accountant-General's Office,
Bombay, the 11th January 1915.

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T. P. Jotyshi, the Indian Zadkiel, is now on a short visit to Bombay and may be consulted any day till 12th January, 1915, at the Talyarkhan's Building No. 2, French Road, Chowpaty.

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From 13th January, 1915, all communications should be addressed to 92/4 Corporation Street Calcutta.

"O. T."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January, 12th, 1915.

A CRUSHING REPLY.

The London "Times" commenting on the recent meeting of the Kings of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, when a main object of the deliberations was to seek means for the mitigation of the economic difficulties which the great European struggle has created for their peoples, commiserated with the neutral nations throughout the world for the serious hardships which the war has brought upon them. "The Times" pointed out that, in a war in which England is a principal, the losses which neutrals suffer are exceptionally heavy because England deals her heaviest blows by a process of maritime "attrition" and because London is the nerve centre of the trade of the world. All this is true. But it does not appear to us to be necessary to be so apologetic, as seems to be the tendency of most English journals in this matter. If a State with an enormous foreign trade like Germany elects to go to war without being strong enough to keep the seas open for ships to reach her ports and thus carry on her trade with neutral countries, that is not a matter for which anyone else is responsible. We have nothing for which to apologise, however much we may regret the inconveniences which our neutral friends have to suffer, and "The Times" makes itself rather ridiculous when it expands its sympathy for their misfortunes over a column of lugubrious lamentations and protestations of friendship. By the recognised rules of international law a belligerent, if she is strong enough to do so, is entitled to prevent any sort of supplies reaching the enemy through neutral channels which may assist it to carry on the struggle, and there is an end of the matter. The only mistake Great Britain has made in the matter is that she did not, from the beginning take up the position in regard to neutral trade which international law and the exigencies of the situation would have entitled her to adopt. It would have been more sensible to adopt from the first a maximum of restrictions and to have modified them as time went on, when circumstances permitted. Instead, the opposite course was adopted, and a minimum of restrictions was imposed with the result that the Government have been obliged, by the discovery of their inadequacy, to increase them by fresh provisions. That is the sort of thing that creates irritation and provokes neutrals to take up a position, as the United States has done, to which they are not entitled.

It is gratifying to find, however, that in his reply to the American Note on the question of contraband, Sir Edward Grey, while adopting a perfectly friendly tone, is quite firm in maintaining the right of Great Britain to prevent neutrals from becoming the base of supplies for enemies, and to intercept goods really destined for the enemy without interfering with goods which are *bona fide* neutral. Unfortunately we are not in possession of the substance of the American Note,—there seems to be some mysterious reason for not publishing it,—but it is somewhat difficult to conceive on what grounds the protest was lodged. Judging from all the circumstances and the revelations contained in Sir Edward Grey's reply, one is almost entitled to assume that President Wilson has been forced to yield to the influence brought to bear by powerful interests that benefitted enormously by the lenient fashion in which the restrictions were at first applied by the British Fleet. We sincerely trust that since November last the blockading squadrons have had instructions to treat American shipping with greater severity, or the day when Germany will begin to feel the economic pinch, which it is our business to impose upon her, is likely to be far distant. The figures are a crushing rejoinder to the American claim that Great Britain has been interfering unduly with American trade with neutral countries. The exports from New York to Denmark which amounted to half-a-million dollars in November 1913, sprang up to the amazing figure of seven millions in November, 1914. Those to Sweden increased from 377,000 dollars to nearly three millions. To Norway the increase was almost as great and the exports to Italy doubled. Holland is the only neutral state that has not been a gainer, though whether because her greater proximity to England enables a more effectual control over her shipping or because the Dutch Government itself is more strict we do not know. Then we find that copper is a commodity, the imports of which to neutral countries have largely increased, and that a new trade in the export of rubber from the United States has sprung up. It would be childish in the face of these facts to pretend that there has been any undue severity in the maintenance of control over merchandise passing in American shipping to neutral ports. On the contrary, it is clear that greater vigilance is demanded, and that American vessels proceeding to neutral ports must continue to submit to a rigorous system of examination of their cargoes wherever there is ground for the least suspicion. It would be more than human, at any rate more than American, of course, to expect that American business men would not yield to the temptation of the large profits to be gained from a surreptitious trade with neutral countries in the goods that Germany needs. But they must accept the consequences. False manifests and concealment of cargoes have been common enough to justify the exercise of the right of search to the fullest extent, and the removal to the nearest port for examination of all vessels carrying a suspicious cargo. It would appear from Sir Edward Grey's Note that cotton ships were at first not interfered with, and the result has been that these vessels have been specially selected to conceal contraband. If American shippers adopt methods of this kind and take unfair advantages of any relaxation in the rules, the United States Government has a very poor case for making protests.

It is undoubtedly these people, who have been making huge profits out of surreptitious traffic in contraband, who have instigated President Wilson's Government to send his Note to Great Britain. The matter for surprise is that President Wilson should have been weak enough to yield to their clamour. The President himself recently addressed a circular to American shippers insisting on the necessity of full and accurate manifests of cargoes, in the course of which he made the admission that "cases have occurred of inaccurate and incomplete manifests and of concealment of the nature of cargoes." It is thus clear that American traders have only themselves to blame for the delays and irritation to which their shipping has been subjected. If President Wilson were to confine himself to his efforts to suppress the crooked methods of New York shippers, the causes of irritation might soon disappear and straight forward American trade with neutrals go its way undisturbed. But the figures quoted by Sir Edward Grey disclose such dazzling possibilities, that we may expect, instead, to see his hands forced still further by the business interests which are clamouring for the removal of every kind of restriction even in contraband of war.

Notes of the Day

The New Fellows of the University.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction among those who are anxious that a free and healthy atmosphere should prevail in the councils of the Bombay University at the recent appointments of Fellows. Thus we find that, while certain gentlemen who are distinguished for their faithful support of official views under all circumstances, have been fortunate enough to be re-appointed for a further term of five years, men of independent and liberal views, who have done excellent service have had to make room for newcomers of the Education Service who can be depended upon to support such official policies as may be going. The services of Mr. P. A. Wadia, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, and Mr. H. N. Apte, from the Senate will be gravely missed and certainly are not likely to be adequately replaced by the gentlemen who have been appointed to succeed them. On the other hand, certainly three of the gentlemen who have been selected for the honour of re-appointment could have been more easily spared. One can only conclude that the object is to secure stronger support on the official side.

A Coalition Ministry.

"Truth" makes the interesting suggestion that the time has arrived for the formation of a coalition ministry to remain in office for the remainder of the war. It is well that the suggestion has come from a strongly Liberal organ of opinion, for it has thus the more chance of the fair hearing which it deserves. As "Truth" says there are many reasons for such a step. The United Front has been so conspicuous in Parliament since the war crisis first arose that the natural corollary to it, the coalition cabinet ought to follow. When the Opposition has suspended its normal function of opposing the Government, for representatives of the Opposition to enter the Cabinet is the outward visible sign of the spiritual grace of Parliamentary unity. But not only has the Opposition suspended its function of opposing; the Government has suspended controversial legislation. A Government representative of one political party is therefore an anomaly at the present time, when the nation should be represented at the fountain-head by a Ministry composed not necessarily so much of all the talents, but of all parties and interests.

Some Cynical Reasons.

"Truth," while putting forward the suggestion quite seriously, of course cannot refrain from treating it to a certain extent in a cynical vein. It would

ease the minds of those unfortunate beings,—and they are very numerous,—in whom the spirit of partisanship is rooted so deeply that they are really incapable of believing that the war can be carried on honestly and energetically by men whom they have learned to look upon as their natural enemies; it would not only make them happier, but it would enable many of them to co-operate more loyally in the common business of the time; it would produce, in short, a more complete spirit of national unity. It would be more fair to the leaders of the Opposition. By sharing in the councils of the Government they would be enabled to support its measures with an easier conscience and be less tempted to criticise without occasion. Lastly, it would be more fair to them in the sense that they would not incur any disadvantage by their patriotism, as they really must do when they are compelled to support a Government which gets all the credit of the successful prosecution of the war. It is really too much for a Government to ask of its political opponents, as may have to be done, that it should be allowed a walk-over at a general election.

A Struggle of Life and Death.

Professor Bergson, President of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, read an interesting address at the annual meeting at the Institute of France in Paris during mail week. The war was dealt with in the address from the standpoint of evolutionary ethics and sociology. Professor Bergson tersely described German aggression as an attempt to direct the mechanical expansion of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries' civilisation to the base uses of materialism. Industrial mechanism was a precursor to administrative and military mechanism and the combination once made, a formidable machine arose.

But, M. Bergson added, a cruel surprise awaited the machine. Suddenly moral forces revealed themselves as creative of material force. The ideal of force was triumphantly met by the force of the ideal. The heroic conception of honour formed by a little people enabled it to stand out against a powerful Empire. At the cry of outraged justice, from the soil of a country which had hitherto relied on its fleet arose one million, two millions of armed men. Greater miracle still! A nation believed to be mortally divided became indissolubly brothers. From that moment the issue of the struggle was no longer doubtful. On one side was the machine without self-recuperative vigour; on the other was life and the creative power which is at every instant renewed. For long the machine resisted. Then suddenly it broke. Destiny had willed that all the powers of death should be arrayed against life in this supreme combat. Death was vanquished, humanity saved, and rejoicing in their desolation the nations raised from the depths of their mourning the hymn of deliverance.

War Office and the R. S. P. C. A.

There was at first a good deal of cavilling at the appeal of the Royal Society for the Prevention to Cruelty to Animals and other similar bodies for funds to aid the wounded animals in the war, but the approval of the War Office both to the appeals for funds and the schemes for rendering assistance to wounded horses have effectually disposed of hostile criticism. The Army Council have now accepted with gratitude the offer of further assistance of both men and materials to aid the Army Veterinary Corps in their arduous task. The fund organised by the R.S.P.C.A., under the chairmanship of the Duke of Portland, is intended to supply, stores, horse-shelters, rugs, bandages, ambulances, etc. The need for motor ambulances is keenly felt for the rapid transit of the wounded animals and also for the supply of fodder and other necessities. The terrible cold and severe winter conditions cause frightful sufferings to wounded animals left without any attention, who, after doing their best to aid man to fight his battles, are abandoned when struck down. Steps are also being taken to put an end to the misery of those beasts which are mortally wounded. The waste of horses has been great already, and from every point of view, whether economical or humanitarian, it is incumbent on all that there should be a greater saving of the lives of horses.

A New Striking Arm.

If the Germans bombarded the East Coast Towns with the object of creating a panic, they must have now found that the effect has been quite the reverse. The attack on harmless inhabitants has given a great impetus to recruiting, and a new mobile force has sprung into being. It is now proposed to raise a new force under the name of The National Guard, and recruiting for this corps has been going on very briskly. This will not interfere with the volunteer force, for which also men are coming in rapidly. The force will be composed of men over 40 years of age, and all professional men who have not been able to go to the Front and take part in the more arduous campaigning will gain their object of being useful in the present national crisis. It is intended that shooting, marching, cycling, etc., will be given special attention, so that the force may be available at any point, and for all emergencies. The movement has the blessing of the War Office, and will be affiliated to the volunteer army. The Lord Mayor of London is the President, and encouraging signs are obvious in London that this new force will be a formidable army, for purposes of both defence and offence.

Village Improvement Committees.

The progress of village communities is a matter which the Mysore Government has earnestly taken in hand, and the measures they have adopted for achieving this purpose are of the right sort. The latest step in this direction is the scheme for the formation of Village Improvement Committees, whose duties will be in the words of the Administration Report of Mysore for 1913-14:

To stimulate economic and other activities in rural areas, to provide subsidiary occupations and increase the production and the earning power of the people. The collection of statistics, extension of education and co-operation, improvement of village sanitation, arrangements for lectures and lessons conducive to the mental and moral well-being of the people and furtherances of objects calculated to add to the comfort of the people, and increase their earning power, form the main functions of the Village Improvement Committees."

The Mysore Government is to be congratulated on the attitude they have adopted towards village communities, for generally the tendency is to neglect the villages and develop the towns at the cost of the former. India is largely composed of small villages, and from time immemorial they have played a very important part in the country. Dynasties have come and dynasties have gone, but the village communities have remained.

Official and Personal.

The ballot held on Monday, in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association, for the purpose of electing a Chairman for the current year, resulted in the election of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit of the firm of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co.

Inspector A. J. Sargon of the Bombay City Police has been given a commission in the Indian Army and has been attached as a Lieutenant to the Durham Light Infantry.

"The Englishman" indicates an appointment in Hyderabad as Sir Ali Imam's ultimate destination after the war is over.

KARACHI MYSTERY.

DEATH OF PRIVATE LAKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 11.

Private Lake, of the South Lancashire Regiment, who was found on the railway embankment unconscious and badly injured, is dead. He never regained consciousness and the authorities are unable to say how he came by his injuries.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF EGYPT.

ARRIVAL AT CAIRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Jan. 10.

Sir Arthur Macmahon, High Commissioner, has arrived here There was an impressive military display.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

CERTIFICATES AND ASSOCIATESHIPS CONFERRED.

On the re-commendation of the Senate, the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, have decided to grant Certificates to the following:—

Department of General Chemistry.—Mr. G. B. Pal, M.Sc.

Department of Organic Chemistry.—Messrs. S. G. Banker, M.A., N. B. Bhagavat, M.A., B. B. Dhavale, M.A., S. T. Gadre, M.A., B. A. Mehta, M.A., and B. B. Sanker Rao, M.A.

Department of General Chemistry.—Mr. S. A. J. Rizvi, B.A., B.Sc.

Department of Electrical Technology.—Messrs. D. V. Ayya, M. H. Bhatt, P. C. Chakravarthi, B.A., N. R. Mistry, B.A., B.Sc., J. M. Parikh, P. Subba Rao, B.A., and R. N. Tiwari, B.Sc.

The Council have also decided to confer the Associateship of the Institute on the following:—

Department of Applied Chemistry.—Mr. N. M. Gupta, B.Sc., and Mr. R. C. Ray, M.Sc.

Department of General and Organic Chemistry.—Mr. G. B. Kolhatkar, M.A.

Department of Organic Chemistry.—Mr. D. D. Kanga, M.A., and Mr. H. K. Sahiar, M.A.

The Associateship is only conferred on students who have been engaged in research work at the Institute. The following are the titles of the papers embodying the research work carried out by the students who have received the Associateship:—

"Borohydrates."—by Dr. Morris W. Travers, F. R. S., Mr. Rames Chandra Ray, M.Sc., and Mr. Nalini Mohan Gupta, B.Sc.

"On the Radioactivity of the Rocks of the Kolar Gold Fields,"—by Dr. Herbert Edmeston Watson, D.Sc. (London), and Mr. Gostabehari Pal, M.Sc. (Calcutta).

"Lead Cyanide,"—by Mr. Nalini Mohan Gupta, B.Sc.

"On Magnesium Boride and Amorphous Boron,"—by Mr. Romes Chandra Ray, M.Sc.

"Oil from the Flowers and Leaves of Lavandula Burmanni."—by Mr. Dorab Dinsha Kanga, M.A., F.C.S.

"Oil from the Flowers and Leaves of Lantana Camara."—by Mr. Dorab Dinsha Kanga, M.A., F.C.S.

"Borohydrates." Part II.—by Dr. Morris W. Travers, F.R.S., and Mr. Rames Chandra Ray, M.Sc.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

POONA PLEADER AND LAW STUDENT CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 11.

Captain Molony, Cantonment Magistrate, on Saturday, disposed of the case in which Dattatre Sadashiv Date, pleader of the local bar, and Kashinath Mahadev Oke, a student of the LL.B class, were charged with receiving stolen property, being the proceeds of a series of thefts committed by one Guggroo Sukre, who was recently sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. For the past 18 months the residents of Kirkee have been complaining of thefts of jewellery, bicycles and furniture and after careful inquiry the police arrested Sukre who informed them that he had been disposing of the property to the two accused in the present case. After a trial extending over several days, the Magictrate convicted the accused and sentenced each to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300.

THEFTS ON M. AND S. M. RAILWAY.

GUARD AND PORTER CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 11.

The Second Class Magistrate of Koregaon is engaged in hearing a case in which a Goanese guard named Gomes of Poona and a railway porter of the Madras and S. M. Railway, are charged with theft and criminal breach of trust. The first accused, it transpired in evidence, had on 8th December last extracted several boxes of bonbons and Christmas toys from a parcel booked by Messrs. Hall and Anderson, Calcutta, to the address of Mr. J. W. Followes, D. S. P., Satara, and a few days later stole a number of fowls and two ducks from consignments to merchants at Calcutta, Bombay, Poona and other places. These he handed over to the porter for safe custody, and the police on searching the latter's quarters at Adarki station recovered the stolen property. After examining several witnesses the Magistrate adjourned the case refusing the application for bail made on behalf of the first accused.

RETURN OF SIKH EMIGRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The steamer Kawachi Maru, with about 200 passengers from Singapore, Penang and Hongkong including a number of Sikh emigrants arrived at the Kidderpore docks on Monday morning. The Sikh emigrants availed themselves of the privilege to travel free of cost by a special train to the Punjab. The voyage of the Kawachi Maru was quite an uneventful one.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

INTERESTING STATISTICS

FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

PROGRESS OF ALLIES.

Sir Edward Grey's reply to the Note of the United States concurs in the principle that a belligerent should not interfere with neutral trade except to protect that belligerent's national interests. This is Sir Edward Grey's keynote. And he goes on to make a few convincing deductions to the effect that the enormous increase in New York exports since the war broke out unmistakeably suggests that neutral countries are being used as a base for supplying the enemy with contraband of war.

A Paris communiqué describes the situation generally on the western front, the positions which the Allies have gained, all being organised and maintained.

"Eye-witness" gives a circumstantial account of the discomforts in the trenches owing to the water problem through heavy rain, constant pumping and baling having to be resorted to to keep the dug-outs habitable. He states that information as to the prevalence of typhoid in the enemy's ranks continues to be received, and the German losses appear to have been exceptionally heavy of late.

VICEROY'S WAR DESPATCH.

LORD HALDANE ON RECRUITING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 11.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State, dated 9th January:—

In the House of Lords, Lord Lucas on behalf of the War Office said that it was impossible for strategical reasons to give the figures of recruiting, but the reason that Government is satisfied with the rate of progress is, that we must consider not merely the men but the equipment. He concluded that the War Office policy is to supply the necessary equipment commensurate with the recruitment and to meet the very much increased rate of recruiting. Enormous efforts are made by them to, increase the provision of equipment and to tap every source of supply. As time passes the equipment will be produced with increasing rapidity.

Lord Haldane stated that the position to-day whether in the supply of explosives, shells or rifles has greatly improved. Regarding the method of recruitment Lord Haldane stated that the experience of voluntary service was very remarkable, there was no unwillingness to respond and no reason to anticipate any breakdown in the voluntary system, but by the common law of this country it is the duty of every subject of the realm to assist the Sovereign in repelling the invasion and in a great national emergency it might be necessary to resort to compulsory service. Hitherto, however, a magnificent response was being made. It gains by picked men who come forward because of enthusiasm, and are, therefore better than the dead-level produced by compulsion. Concluding, Lord Haldane said that when the time came to look back it will be recognised that no pains were spared to allow any part of the national resources to be left untouched, for the purpose of getting together an organisation required to bring to a successful issue the tremendous task in which we are engaged.

STARTLING TRADE STATISTICS.

BRITAIN'S CONCLUSIVE REPLY TO AMERICA.

BRITAIN'S NOTE TO AMERICA.

A CONVINCING DOCUMENT.

AMAZING INCREASE OF NEW YORK EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Sir Edward Grey in the Note in reply to the Note of the United States entirely recognises the very friendly spirit of the representations and says that our reply shows the same spirit and frankness, which will best serve the continuance of the cordial relations between Great Britain and America.

The Note concurs in the principle that a belligerent dealing with the trade between neutrals should not interfere unless it is necessary to do so to portect that belligerent's national safety.

BONA-FIDE TRADE.

Great Britain will endeavour to adhere to the principle on the understanding that it admits the right to interfere when the trade is not *bona fide* between the United States and a neutral, but contraband destined for the enemy.

Britain is ready to make redress when its action unintentionally exceeds the principle.

The Note emphasises that misconception exists as to the extent to which it is the practice to interfere with trade.

INCREASE OF AMERICAN IMPORTS.

It quotes figures showing that American imports in 1914 into Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Italy enormously exceed those of 1913, while into Holland they are about the same.

Consequently, in view of such figures, we cannot believe that the United States would question the propriety of Great Britain's taking suspected cargoes to a Prize Court.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ENEMY.

Our endeavour is in the interests of national safety to prevent neutrals from becoming the base of supplies for enemies and to intercept goods really destined for the enemy without interfering with goods which are *bona fide* neutral.

The Note concludes:—We would gladly enter into an arrangement whereby mistakes may be avoided and reparation promptly secured, when any injury is done to neutral owners.

INCREASED NEW YORK EXPORTS.

Sir Edward Grey's reply gives figures showing that the exports from New York for Denmark in November 1913, amounted to half a million dollars in value as against seven millions in November 1914. Those to Sweden amounted to 377,000 in November 1913 as against 2,858,000 in November 1914; to Norway 477,000 as against 2,318,000; to Italy 2,971,000 as against 4,781,000 and to Holland 4,389,000 against 3,960,000.

The reply says there may have been a diminution of cotton exports, but the industry has obviously been affected by the diminished purchasing power of France, Germany and Great Britain.

COPPER FOR BELLIGERENTS.

The reply particularly mentions the large increase in American copper sent into neutral countries, from which we must strongly presume that it is destined for a belligerent.

Therefore, it is imperative that Britain shall stop such part of the import of copper not genuinely destined for neutrals.

Emphasis is laid on the small number of vessels sent to a Prize Court in regard to which the decision has not been unfavourable to neutrals.

NECESSITY OF SEARCHING VESSELS.

The reply also emphasises that it is essential that suspected vessels shall be brought to port for examination, especially as we have been informed of the possibility of rubber being shipped under another designation and because cotton-ships are not interfered with these are especially selected to conceal contraband.

AMERICA'S NEW RUBBER TRADE.

The note also shows the difficulty of permitting British rubber to go to the United States when a new trade in the United States, that of exporting rubber to neutrals has sprung up since the war.

Britain is unable to give a definite undertaking on the question of admitting foodstuffs in view of the departure of the enemy from hitherto accepted rules of civilisation

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Colonel Maclagan, Secretary, P. W. D., Punjab, is ill with pneumonia, Mr. Orr, Superintending Engineer, has temporarily assumed charge of his office.

The Hon. Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga is going to start a Rishikal Vidyalaya at Manigachhi on the lines of the one existing at Hardwar.

ALLIES GAIN GROUND.

POSITIONS MAINTAINED.

BLOCKHOUSE DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 10

A communiqué says:—From the sea to the Oise there have been artillery duels The enemy despite desperate counter-attacks have been unable to retake the lost trenches.

They again bombarded Soissons.

Our artillery from Rheims to Argonne fired with great effect at the enemy's trenches and dispersed groups of marksmen.

We repelled a counter-attack on Perthes and organised all the positions we had gained.

We made double progress at Beau Sejour gaining ground westward and seizing a redoubt northward.

The Germans bombarded the region of Four de Paris. We replied and destroyed a German blockhouse.

The enemy's efforts have been directed against hill 263 westward of Bourenilles. All our positions have been maintained.

Our artillery stopped an attack on the Forest of Apremont. We also repulsed attacks in the Vosges on Wattwiller and Thann.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, Jan. 11.

A communique last night said:—"In Champaign last night two German counter-attacks were repulsed north of Perthes and and north of Beau Sejour. In Argonne two slight German attacks, at Fontaine Madame and Saint Hubert, failed. A lively cannonade in the direction of Hill No. 263 occurred and along the Meurissons rivulet, but there were no attack.

The rest of the front at night was calm.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. N. Leeson, East Lancs.
Major Rochfort-Boyd, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. Utterson-Kelso, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. Ingoldby, Lincolns.
Lieut. C. R. Jones, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. W. M. Robertson, Lincolns.
Lieut. C. D. Rooke, Cameronians.
Lieut. Sprey-Smith, Northants.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. E. Geary, Camerons.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. J. H. McNeile, Coldstreams.

LATER.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain W. S. Newton, the Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut. Chads, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut. Crisp, Grenadiers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 11.

The following are officers' names in the forty-fourth casualty list from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Capt. E. K. Molesworth, R. E., (accidently), 2nd Sappers and Miners.

MISSING.

Subadar Ahmed Din, 129th Baluchis.
Jamadar Daulat Singh Negi, 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.
Subadars Mala Khan and Amir Khan, 129th Baluchis.

INVALIDED TO ENGLAND.

Lieut. C. F. Marriott, 19th Jats.
Brevet. Lieut.-Col. C. A. R. Hutchinson, 31st Dogras.

SICK IN HOSPITAL.

Capt. A. Dec Rennick, 11th Lancers.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

Capt. G. E. H. Wilson, (convalescent), 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Captain P. S. Hope, 52nd Sikhs.

The following are officers' names in the forty-fifth casualty list from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Resalder Muez-ud-Din, 34th Poona Horse.
Jamadar Wadhawa Singh, 47th Sikhs.

WOUNDED.

Resaldar Sultan Mahammed Beg, 9th Hodson's Horse.
Resaldar Amir Mahammed Khan, 20th Deccan Horse.
Jamadar Mangal Singh, 20th Deccan Horse.
Jamadar Sahib Singh, 30th Lancers.
Resaldar Sultan Mahammed Khan 34th Poona Horse.
Jamadar Faiz Mahammed Khan, 34th Poona Horse.
Jamadar Jai Chand, 6th Jats.
Subadars Sandagar Singh and Phula Singh, (latter lately promoted), Jamadar Bhola Singh (previously Havildar), 47th Sikhs.
Jamadar Kadir Khan, 129th Baluchis.

MISSING.

Jamadar Id Mahammed, 129th Baluchis.
Risaldar-Major Jharmal Singh, Risaldar Mir Kiday Ali, Risaldar Mahbub Khan, 20th Deccan Horse.

PUMPING THE TRENCHES.

A WATER-LOGGED COUNTRY.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

"Eye-witness" at headquarters says:—

The weather is still warm, but there have been deluges of rain. The water problem is troubling both sides and continual baling and pumping are necessary in the trenches. It is most difficult to pump muddy water but the difficulty is being overcome. It is believed that the Germans are pumping by means of electricity from Lille. They unsuccessfully attempted to pump water from their trenches into ours. Aviators report that the whole districts in the south of Belgium are flooded, the Scheldt and Lys having overflowed.

SUCCESSFUL ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Our artillery on January 4th, exploded an ammunition waggon or magazine in the enemy's lines southward of La Bassee and silenced a German battery.

The enemy's artillery was more active on Tuesday, but ours was superior and checked the bombardment of our trenches.

The Germans on Wednesday heavily shelled the suburbs of Armentieres. We continued to progress steadily on the right despite the water-logged ground.

The enemy at night-time showed unusual activity in the rear of their trenches. We opened fire and inflicted loss. Our artillery on Thursday drove the enemy from a trench in the centre while a mortar destroyed a house on the right, killing the enemy's snipers there.

TYPHOID IN ENEMY'S RANKS.

Information as to the prevalence of typhoid in the enemy's ranks continues to be received. The German losses during the past few weeks appear to have been very heavy. Prisoners state that the average strength of the companies which attacked the British on December 20th, was then 120 and is now 70.

A company pay-list which has been captured shows sixty per cent. of casualties, of which 38 per cent. are killed. Figures obtained relating to other units show that these losses are not exceptional

HIGH EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES.

The experiences of this war have modified profoundly many theories previously held, but perhaps no factor is so underestimated as the effect of high explosive projectiles. At the commencement the Allies were in a position of inferiority in this respect but that inferiority has since been made good and the Germans are now experiencing to a far greater extent than before their devastating effects.

IMPORTANCE OF GARRISON GUNNER.

The successes of the Japanese at Port Arthur gave an inkling of the potentialities of the heavy howitzer, but the decisive effect of high explosives against troops in entrenchments came as a complete surprise. The garrison gunner has now come into his own and has gained greater importance than he had known since the time of Napoleon.

AVIATOR AS RANGE-FINDER.

It is extremely hard to-day to conceal the position of trenches from the aviator and once the range is obtained, whole lengths of trenches are soon blown in and entanglements of every form are swept away. The moral effect is very great as is shown by the written and verbal evidence of prisoners.

GERMAN AIRMEN BUSY.

DUNKIRK, Jan. 11.

A dozen German aviators visited the town and the neighbouring communes on Sunday and dropped some thirty bombs. Owing to precautions the casualties were not very important.

TURKISH OFFENSIVE IN TRANS-CAUCASIA.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 11.

It is officially stated that the Turks have assumed a vigorous offensive in order to relieve the deplorable position of the remnants of the Tenth Army Corps.

A SUB'S EXPERIENCES.

LIFE IN THE TRENCHES.

GRIM AND INTERESTING STORIES.

Reuter's Agency has received the following letter from a member of its London Editorial Staff now serving at a subaltern in the trenches:—

THE TRENCHES, Dec. 12, 1914.
Midnight.

I have been flooded out of my bed and as this little spot on the table seems to be the only one where no muddy drops are falling from the roof of the dug-out I might as well seize the opportunity to write between now and daylight.

VICTIMS OF RAIN.

When I wrote last we were frost-bound. It soon thawed, and for the last fortnight we have been the victims of rain. To make things pleasanter we have the prospect of eighteen days (over Christmas) before we get back to billets. It is difficult to give you an idea of what steady rain here means. One's lines seem such an orderly permanent town-like and solid series of cubby-holes and trenches that when they all start to fall in, and one doesn't know where one is in the dark, it is as if one were trying to navigate a pitch dark London in ruins. Navigate is the word. The divisional staff have ordered gondolas and we are going to train the fiercer male eels of Flanders to carry bombs to the enemy's trenches.

What makes me so wild is that I was just glorying in a brand new dug-out with another sub. The night after I moved in my old one collapsed altogether. The sapper who appears every night to do odd jobs about our lines swore this one would be watertight.

WHY INDIANS LIKE JAM.

He came in just now and sat on the doorstep with mud flowing down his neck and he is such a cheery sould that we forgave him. He brings us nightly all the humorous gossip of the staff; to wit: Item, That the Indian division and the Germans were so close to each other last week that they used the same parapet to their trenches and took it in turns to fire through the loop-holes. This week they have got closer and are separated only by sand-bags. The Indians seem to pass the weary winter eating jam; not only because it is pleasant and nutricious, but so that they can have a plentiful supply of jam-tin bombs which are all the fashion at close-trench parties.

PINKING PERISCOPES.

Our own Germans are getting closer, too. Two hundred yards is about our average and we are both pushing ahead with saps, so I suppose jam-tins will no longer be thrown away here in a week or two. I amused myself to-day by pinking one of their periscopes which both sides use freely, so as not to let them get too accustomed to the sight of our dirty and stubbly faces. Our men are very keen at the loop-holes and no sooner does a bit of German skin show itself than it is perforated.

(Don't be alarmed at the strain on this paper. It isn't blood, but the roof is beginning to ooze mud instead of water).

CONDITION OF THE TRENCHES.

The communication trenches I told you of are a dream now. To-night they are simply a river but when we came in a few nights ago they were knee-deep in a paste of the consistency of wet dough. Three men had to be left behind and dug out later. You can imagine the labour of bringing up ammunition and rations. The poor devils arrive absolutely worn out, but, of course, still have to do their whack of sentry-go during the night.

THE BUSINESS-LIKE GERMAN.

What I object to principally about our Germans is their lack of appreciation of humour or sport. They are so devilishly business-like. A lamentable instance occurred to-day. One of our men was up in a willow tree in the rear cutting withies. A shot passed him and he signalled. "A miss, left." Then he signalled another, right, and the third took him through the head. There are the strictest orders about the men exposing themselves, but you see some astonishing things. I watched a man yesterday, walking slowly along the side of the communication trench right up to the line. He had a sack of coke and was bothered if he was going to stick in the mud with it. A hail of bullets missed him and he stopped to light a pipe behind an eighteen inch willow even then before he very deliberately got down with his load.

A HORRID EXPERIENCE.

Talking of willow trees, I never want to see them or poplars again in my life. A willow gave me a short sharp shock two nights ago. I was scouting with a party and we went on further than we intended. I hadn't a rifle with me and when we had crawled up to within forty yards of the enemy's sap (it was a fairly clear night) I suddenly saw what looked exactly like a German crouching down with levelled gun. My heart went pit-a-pat. I hastily signalled for the rifle of the man behind me, only to find there was nothing in the magasine.

Luckily, it turned out to be a willow stump with a bough levelled in our direction. That same evening, scouting out on my own on the other side of the same sap, I had a most horrid experience. I was in a turnip field, advancing) cautiously because they crackle so infernally underfoot, suddenly up went one of their star rockets which make the neighbourhood light as day for a mile round. I flopped down at once on my anterior. To my horror I discovered that my nose was two yards from an unburied German corpse, that had lain out there since their last unsuccessful infantry attack six weeks ago. Another and another rocket went up, and it was ten minutes before I could get up and leave that grisly object. However, I brought back a helmet and rifle as mementoes of the event.

"THE CORMORANTS."

In the first flush of pride in our new dug-out,———and I christened it "The Cormorants", No. 1, Park Lane. We chose the name as descriptive of the inhabitants, That is to say, we are both concerned to find that though formerly people of moderate appetites, life out here has converted us, like most people, into appalling gourmands. Every problem resolves itself into food-values. The great panic at present is that the Christmas offerings of good folk at home will by some mischance not reach us in time. Some days ago a benevolent captain presented us with a box of short-bread which disappeared as by magic. We halved the crumbs with wistful care, and promptly wrote postcards to everyone we could think of clamouring for stacks of it.

I can't expect you to look upon this as anything but gluttony, but a course of ration bread and bully beef and the necessity of keeping out continual cold and damp would I think bring it home. We are quite put out at present because the latest arrival in the company, who is straight from Sandhurst, is a supercormorant and can give either of us half a loaf start and win hands down.

GOODWISHES FOR THE KAISER!

Well, our cheery sapper newsmonger has just warmed our frozen gloom with the tale of the naval victory off South America, a victory in Galicia and the positively authentic information (for the 20th time) that the Kaiser is sick unto death. When His Majesty eventually gets to the shades I can only hope Pluto will put him on a fatigue party under Lance-corporal Sisyphus to carry 100 lbs. of bully-beef nightly through a ten-mile communication trench, two feet deep in mud only to find when he gets to the other end that he has no tin-opener and no knife or bayonet for institute.

JAPAN AND PHILLIPINES

MONROE DOCTRINE IN FAR EAST.

MR. MORGON SHUSTER'S VIEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Mr. Morgan Shuster giving evidence before a Committee of the Senate expressed his belief that Japan would agree to the neutralisation of the Phillipines.

He said there was an unwritten Monroe Doctrine in the Far East in accordance with which Japan would oppose the entry of another nation to the Phillipine group.

GREEKS IN ASIA MINOR.

INTOLERABLE PERSECUTION.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Reuter understands that official telegrams from Athens report the position of the Greeks in Asia Minor as "absolutely intolerable."

The Turks not only do not repress persecution, murder and spoliation of the Greek inhabitants but are actually encouraging these acts openly and employing notorious persons to exterminate the Greek element.

This situation, coming after the expulsion of 120,000 Greeks from Asia Minor in the autumn renders the position supremely critical and places the Greek Government in a most difficult position.

ATHENS, Jan. 11.

The Porte has concentrated all subjects of the Entente Powers and Greeks in Aloppo.

There is a serious aggravation of the Turco-Greek crisis.

THE "COMRADE."

APPLICATION AGAINST ORDER OF FORFEITURE REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

A Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Woodroffe and Holmwood, to-day rejected the application made by Mr. Abdul Kalam Azad, editor of the "Al Hilal", a weekly paper of Calcutta, against the order of forfeiture passed by the Government at Delhi, under section 4 (1) of the Press Act, in respect of all copies of the "Comrade" of the 26th September, 1914, which contained an article headed "The Choice of the Turks." Their Lordships observed that the order was not made by the Government of Bengal and no officer under the Government of Bengal had taken any action in giving effect to that order of forfeiture. The application was rejected on the ground of jurisdiction.

INDIAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPENING OF NEW BUILDING.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON FUTURE OF MUSIC IN INDIA.

The new building of the Gandharva-Maha-Vidyalayah (Indian Academy of Music) at Sandhurst Road was formally opened yesterday evening, by his Excellency the Governor, and the ceremony proved to be a most interesting one. A very large gathering assembled in a shamiana at the rear of the building, and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were heartily greeted on arrival. Amongst those present were Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Claud Hill, the Hon. Mr. Pattani, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir G. G. Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Senior) the Rev. Dr. Scott, Dr. Mackichan and others.

After a prayer, with music, by the staff and students, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Kallianrai G. Ghoda read his interesting report in course of which he said:—

On behalf of the Committee of the Gandharva Maha Vidalaya, I beg most cordially to offer their welcome to your Excellencies and the other ladies and gentlemen assembled here, and to thank them for their kind presence.

To-day is a unique occasion in the history of this Institution, which in reality is the first of its kind in the Presidency, and it is a source of the greatest gratification to the Committee that their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have, at the sacrifice of their most valuable time at this juncture, condescended to grace this occasion, and given us encouragement by their gracious presence.

Our Institute's aims and objects are, as you may be aware, the cultivation of Indian music in its highest forms. It was founded originally at Lahore in 1901. In order to widen the scope of its activities the Principal, Pandit Vishnu Digamber, thought it advisable to have a branch in Bombay, and he accordingly opened it on the Dussera Day in 1908. But this branch soon outgrew its parent institution at Lahore, and practically it has become the head office and the main centre of all the activities. It has a local branch here in Princes Street, and also other branches at Lahore, Poona and Nagpur. In addition to these branches, there are classes opened at the Central Hindu College at Benares, at the Delhi Jain Orphanage, at the Kanya Maha Vidalaya at Jullundhur, at the Anath Balika Ashram (Professor Karvey's Widows' Home) at Poona and at the Fergusson College, Poona, where lessons on musical science are given on the highest scientific principles which are all prescribed in the special music books of the Society.

As the number of students here began to increase, the accommodation formerly provided in hired buildings were found to be inadequate and in order to have a spacious building where full accommodation could be provided for its present and future requirements it was resolved to raise subscriptions and erect a suitable academy of our own. Thanks to the generosity of our many affluent citizens who are lovers or promoters of music and especially to the pecuniary assistance rendered in the first instance by Shrimant Sirdar Vinayak Dhundhiraj alias Babasaheb Bivalkar, and the Committee are happy to say they have been able to collect certain funds to enable them to erect this handsome building which you will have immediately the opportunity of viewing as soon as his Excellency has declared it open. Judging from the generous assistance that has already been accorded, the Committee are fully confident that the public who appreciate music will come to their assistance and realise to the full the aim and object which the Committee has at heart. No doubt more funds will be essential to pay off the liabilities still due in reference to the construction of this building and also for the purpose of having a hostel where students coming from other parts of the Presidency could be accommodated and cared for.

In conclusion the Committee take this opportunity of acknowledging the warmest thanks to the donors and supporters of this Institution from the time that it has been in existence and to all those assembled here to-day for their kind presence, and the Committee again especially thank their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon for the exceedingly kind manner in which they have attended on this occasion and performed the function of opening this Institution and of distributing, by the hands of Lady Willingdon, prizes to the deserving scholars.

Pandit Pishnu Digamber, Principal of the Institute, then gave an address in Hindi, which called forth loud applause.

Sir G. G. Patwardhan, in requesting his Excellency to declare the building open congratulated the Committee on the success which had attended their labours, and thanked them for what they had done.

His Excellency and Lady Willingdon then proceeded to the front of the building, and formally performed the opening ceremony.

When they returned a number of the boy students performed exceedingly smartly, a musical Indian Club drill, and were loudly applauded, Lord Willingdon himself leading the plaudits.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency having presented the prizes, Lord Willingdon rose to speak. He said:—I need hardly say to this great gathering—all, I hope lovers of music—that it is a very real pleasure to Lady Willingdon and myself to be here this afternoon on what the Secretary of this organisation has assured us, and I think rightly so, is a unique occasion. I should like to congratulate the Director on the admirable work we saw some of his students do just now, and I am sure Lady Willingdon would wish me to congratulate warmly those successful students who have just received some very beautiful prizes. For myself it is added peasure that I have had this opportunity of taking the chief part in the opening ceremony of this fine building, which I have had the opportunity of seeing but which has been up to the present denied to some of you.

After saying that he knew less about Eastern and Indian music probably than about almost any other subject his Excellency said he would merely give them some of the reflections with regard to music which had come to his mind since he had been in India. I think in the first place, (he proceeded) I may say that for many years, in fact, all my life, I have taken a very keen interest in music in the West; and as an amateur I have some knowledge of that music. It has always struck me as a curious thing since I have been in this country that I could see no particular sign of any real, keen desire to promote and encourage the art of music. It is true that I have met many individuals anxiously keen about the development of music, but most of them told me, with what truth I know not, that music in past years in this country had become rather a degraded art, and that it was difficult to raise it to the level which it should attain in this and every other country. You may imagine then, my real pleasure this afternoon to learn that this institution has been established fourteen year ago. Starting in Lahore, it spread its branches and its influence out all over India, and I was delighted to hear that it had been in existence and had been doing such good work all those years—work which has culminated for the moment, and I hope only for the moment in the building of this great academy of music. May I say here that I should like to thank those generous and interested citizens of Bombay who have enabled this building to be put up; and if there are any outstanding accounts to be paid I am sure we can rely upon the further generosity of our citizens (applause).

WONDERFUL POSSIBILITIES.

I have always felt, too, that in this country there must be enormous possibilities in the development of the art of music. I think we shall be agreed that in the West, particularly in some countries, I will not exclude my own, which do not contain naturally citizens of a very highly artistic nature—they are rather more practically inclined, I think and the climate and surroundings do not tend to artistic development—we have developed music to a very high extent, and have produced great masters of music from year to year. If that had occurred in the West, surely in this country, with the temperament of the people, with the wonderful colour and surroundings, with your ancient traditions, and your wonderful historical records, you must have an enormous opportunity for the development, prosecution, and composition of fine music, and I hope you will prosecute it under the auspices of this institution.

But it is not only as an art, but also as a profession that I should like to draw your attention to the study of music. I know it is often said in this country, and I fear to some extent with truth, that it is difficult for a young man to find occupation after he has passed through the University, the reason being that there are not yet a great many professions open for these young men In the West, the study of music is really a profession. Eminent men have been raised to high position through it. May we not hope that in this country too, through the instrumentality of this organisation, we may raise a really fine profession of the art of music, and may we not also hope that some of these young men who have received prizes to-day may in future years produce compositions which will not only be of value to themselves but also be held of high merit in the musical world?

OBJECT OF THE ACADEMY.

Turning to the report, which I read with the greatest interest, I notice that you have four main objects. The first is to revive, preserve, protect and advance the ancient art of Indian music. That of course should receive the support and encouragement of us all, and I presume that you will, building on the foundation of ancient Indian music found a study also of modern Indian music. I trust that that modern Indian music will became a professional art of the very highest degree. I understand that in the past the difficulty has always been that the system of teaching has been purely oral, and that there has been no idea of written music handed down from age to age. I congratulate you warmly on the fact that in this institution teaching by notation is a settled plan.

The second object is "to reclaim the art from the abyss of vice into which it has unfortunately fallen." To that I have already made reference. I am afraid that in every country in the world you will always find good music and bad music; good music which will always appeal to the higher instincts of the individual, and bad music which will always rouse the lowest instincts. Anything you do to raise the instincts of the people by better music should be a source of congratulation to us all

The third and fourth points are to raise the moral tone and to create a taste for the art by establishing branches throughout the country. Let me say with regard to this that as a lover of music I most sincerely feel that there are few things better calculated to raise the character and refinement of any people than the moral and religious influence which good music gives. I sincerely trust that, through the efforts of this institution before many years are over, in every part of this country, in every home, may I say in every sacred building, the taste for music may grow stronger and stronger, and that help and comfort may be given, through music to every individual in this land. If it is, you may be certain that our people will become happier, more contented, and better living people. I should like before I sit down to wish Godspeed in every way to this institution, to congratulate the founder, and all those who have supported him, on the success of his endeavours up to the present, and to assure him and all interested in the progress of music that as far as Lady Willingdon and myself are concerned if any encouragement is required you shall receive it whole-heartedly from us both, and we will do all that sympathy and good feeling can do to help forward this valuable institution in our city.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy in proposing a vote of thanks to their Excellencies, referred to the very keen interest Lord and Lady Willingdon took in the progress and welfare of all classes of the people. In coming there that afternoon they were following the precedent of their predecessors Lord and Lady Sydenham, who were present at the distribution of prizes in 1911. Indian music was now passing through a transition stage, and especially at such a time it was necessary that institutions like that should be able to enlist the sympathy and support of ladies and gentlemen of standing and position. Nothing could be calculated better to attract that sympathy than the presence of their Excellencies that evening, and he congratulated the institution on having got His Excellency to open the building and Her Excellency to present the prizes.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji seconded, and the vote was carried with acclamation.

Another capitally executed drill by the boys, the garlanding of their Excellencies and the presentation of flowers to the guests concluded the proceedings.

Before leaving Lady Willingdon was presented with a model in silver of an Indian instrument—the tumbora.

THE GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

Photo by Messrs. G. M. Jayakar.

Lord and Lady Willingdon at the opening ceremony of the new building of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya. Pandit Vishnu Digambar, Principal of the institution, is seen behind Lady Willingdon.

BRITANNIA AND THE ALLIES.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Patriotic Tableau at the Excelsior Theatre.

MASONIC CAFE CHANTA T.

The Masonic Cafe Chantant Committee desire to tender their most sincere and grateful thanks to the following firms, etc., for having so liberally contributed to the complete success of the entertainment by their handsome gifts, whereby the Committee have been enabled to hand over the handsome sum of Rs. 2,200 to the Imperial War Relief Fund:—

"Bombay Chronicle", "Times of India", "Advocate of India", Dalloobhai Hassan, F. Cornaglia & Co., H. L. Muthe & Co., Thomson & Taylor, G. Claridge & Co., Bombay Electric Supply Co., J. Stewart, Esq., Hoosain Nansee Nathoo & Co., Marcks & Co., Mackenzie Lyall & Co., Harver & Co., Cutler Palmer & Co., Bombay Ice Factory, and other Companies.

All performers and ladies and gentlemen who assisted in many ways, and to those who kindly gave sums of money to enhance its success.

Captain L. D. Bailey, R.A.M.C. has been appointed specialist in Electrical Science, 8th (Lucknow) Division.

Captain G. G. Hirst I.M.S., has been appointed specialist in prevention of disease and in charge of the Brigade Laboratory at Jhelum.

A SPLENDID SPECTACLE.

PATRIOTIC TABLEAUX IN BOMBAY.

As a patriotacle that tableau "Britannia and the Allies,"—which was placed before a crowded audience at the Excelsior Theatre last night could hardly be beaten. When the curtain rose we saw "Britannia" standing on a dais at the rear of the stage, with Bluejackets around her, and soldiers on the stage below. The curtain fell and ladies representing England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales had taken their positions when it rose again. Subsequently other ladies representing the Colonies and India took their places, and then came the Boy Scouts representing the smaller countries of our "far flung Empire" They marched one by one down the centre of the theatre carrying shields bearing the names of the small Colonies and dependencies they represented; saluted Britannia, and then ranged themselves in position on the stage. Ladies representing the Pacific Islands, the West Indies and Egypt—an excellent representation the latter,—also walked down this aisle and on to the stage, and then came the representatives of the Allies, each of whom was greeted with rousing cheers, particularly the Japanese lady who represented her own country.

In th early stages of the tableau, Mr. Dodds sang "Rule Britannia," and while the Boy Scouts were marching up, the orchestra played "Motherland," of which song Mr. Dodds sang the chorus when the whole of the representatives of the British Empire were gathered on the stage. The National Anthem of each of the Allied countries was played as the representative of that country appeared, the audience standing the while.

The tableau was splendid from the spectacular point of view, and splendid and moving too, when one considered the stirring times through which we are passing, and thought of the iron bond of loyalty which the war has shown to be a very real thing, linking every one of the countries represented, from the smallest to the largest with the Motherland. Before the curtain fell, Mr. James McGrath, in full soldiers' uniform, came on and sang an up-to-date version of the now very hackneyed "Tipperary"—which it may not be out of place to mention here for the guidance of promoters of other patriotic entertainments is no longer first favourite with the troops at the Front, having been displaced by "Hello, hello, who'se your lady friend," "Hold your hand out, naughty boy" and other songs, the chorous of "Tipperary" was nevertheless taken up with a will and provided an excellent finale to an entertainment which was exactly suited to the times.

The ladies taking part in the tableau were:—

Britannia, Mrs. Brooke; England, Mrs. Roberts; Scotland, Miss Street; Ireland, Mrs. S. M. Edwardes; Wales, Mrs. Stileman; India, Mrs. Row, Miss Kamer, Taj Begum, Miss Petit; Canada, Miss Lattey; South Africa, Miss Ferrers Nicholson; Australia, Mrs. Lumsden; New Zealand, Mrs. Stevenson; Tasmania, Miss M. Kebbell; Pacific Islands, Miss Wright; West Indies, Miss Wilson; Egypt, Miss Woolcombe; Belgium, Mrs. B. C. Reade; France, Miss P. Street; Russia, Mrs. T. Moore; Japan, Mrs. Hara; Serbia, Miss Warden; Montenegro, Miss Rimington.

Prior to this tableau there had been another representing Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women," the poem being recited by Mrs. Binning and Mr. Medley, while the tableau was being built up. The characters in this were represented by Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Ainsworth, Miss Barlow, Miss Woolcombe, Mrs. R. Graham, Miss Stringfellow, and Mrs. Lawless Hepper.

Mr. James McGrath and Miss Violet Frampton sang an old English song and danced a minuet in most attractive style, and Mrs. Binning sang "Land of Hope and Glory" excellently. The band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, provided the music.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were present, and when they had taken their seats, little Miss Joan Binning came down the gangway from the stage and presented to Lady Willingdon a bouquet and a programme. Her Excellency kissed the little one, who then presented a programme to Lord Willingdon, and he in turn bend down and kissed her.

The entertainment was in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, and the Naval Fund.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE APPEAL.

DEFENCE OF BALRAJ.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

In the Delhi Conspiracy Case appeal before the Chief Court the whole of to-day Mr. Beechy, counsel for Balraj, was engaged in arguing on his client's behalf.

He said that there were three different versions as to how the typewriter was got from Balraj. Balraj was admittedly out of Lahore when the approver said he handed over to him the third and fourth "Liberty" leaflets for distribution. Counsel further said that the approver did not mention Balraj's name to the police before the 20th February, 1913. On the previous night while the approver was praying for pardon he was taken by the police to Khusi Ram's house where Balraj happened to be at the time. Hence his name was introduced next day and a story was concocted round him. Counsel then referred to Balraj's letter to Balmukand and said that marriage was compared to the gallows in the poems of Ghalib, the Urdu poet, and said that the meaning given to it by the prosecution about the marriage as militant in Balraj's view against the patriotic ideal, was unwarranted. Counsel said that the approver concocted stories during his custody and gave them out when needed.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Indians and the Army.

"The Tribune":—The justice of the claim being granted, it is very difficult to understand what difficulties the authorities really had; but in any case it can no longer be inexpedient to admit Indians in their own country to military services. It is also a measure of trust and since the trust so far reposed has been fully discharged, the throwing open of military career to Indians will further cement the bond of unity between England and India. India does not stand still since 1870 and with the development of education and progress in all directions, the sense of self-respect and individuality of the nation have become more defined and an elementary privilege like that of serving one's own country can no longer be denied We hope that the authorities fully understand the Indian point of view and will extend their trust and confidence to them.

The Indian Aristocrat.

"The Indian Patriot":—We are not prepared to assert that official mistrust of political work alone is responsible for the aristocratic aloofness that we bemoan. By their education and training, many are incapable of the large vision and liberal mind that alone could grasp the new message from the political arena. They are bred in the lap of easy pleasure and luxurious ease. They have all that they want and they do not understand what it is for their brethren not to possess what is necessary for their very livelihood. When this is the cause for their aloofness, we must strive at least as hard to elevate these higher classes as we now strive to elevate the depressed classes. In fact, able thinkers in the past have always held that it is more beneficent immediately to elevate the higher classes, for one aristocrat, thus elevated, will be able to elevate, in his turn, one hundred of the depressed classes. If for instance, a zamindar, with a large number of tenants and labourers under him, should be fired with the ambition to raise the standard of living of those under him, to bring them under the warmth of the co-operative spirit, surely he would find it easier to do good than one who has not his resource. He has enormous influence over them. And if he is inclined to raise them, he will be exposed less to the difficulties of misunderstandings than the stranger who goes amidst them with strange messages of uplift. The day when our aristocrats are able to work along with others engaged in the same task of advancing their country, fired with the feelings of the real Indian patriot, will be certainly a very proud day, indeed.

Mr. Gandhi.

"The Parsi":—He is one of those few Indians whose names will go down to posterity as makers of Indian history. Faultless in discharging the duties that fell to his lot as the most conspicuous of the few Indians who were in a position to lead the Indian community in South Africa in their hour of trial, he executed his task with a patience and fortitude, which have commanded the admiration of the friend and foe alike. Even in the bitterest moments of his trial he did not forget the interests and concerns of the large mass of men he was leading. He suffered with them, and suffered for them in a cause which he held sacred. The most remarkable part of the whole story is that in the midst of the most grievous annoyance that an unsympathetic Government could cause to the mildest people known, and the most cruel opposition with which all efforts at bringing the grievances of the Indians home to the authorities were confronted, Mr. Gandhi was the one man who did not lose the balance of mind essential for true leadership, but went on, sage-like.

Peace and War.

"The Madras Times":—War would kill itself with its own horrors. We are hearing that stage already. With the terribly destructive guns that are now being used, with the deadly mines, with engines of destruction flying in the air and engines of destruction creeping up from the bottom of the sea, war must be sufficiently horrible already for those who have been within its sphere or who have taken an actual part in it, to realise its evils to the full. Again and again in the present war letters from the front have described the war as being like a conception of hell; and the horror will be lively to prevent any early repetition. When the present war has been fought to a finish, and peace and prosperity have come down upon earth again, we may imagine that it will be a very long time indeed before any great Power will unsheath the sword again. The consequences will appear too terrible for any statesman to be willing to take upon himself. The truest cause for a long-lasting peace will not be so much any national pledges as the realisation of the horrors of war.

Self-Government.

"The Tribune":—India cannot but come forward and take her place among the daughter nations of the Empire, or as the Congress resolution says "as a self-governing, equal and component part of a federated Empire enjoying in a free and full measure the rights belonging to that status." We take no mean advantage of the crisis created by the war. The demand of self-government was fomulated so far back as 1906. The justice of the demand has been recognised. Time after time politicians and thinkers in England have also been dinning in our ears that whatever the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy might say the object of the British in India is to train and consolidate the people as a nation and to teach them the art of self-government on the British model. Indians are merely repealing a familiar demand based on eternal justice, and are now strengthened by their own admirable conduct during the war. Even the scheme of self-government as presented by the Congress has nothing new or uncommon in it.

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SIDELIGHTS ON DISRAELI

A TOPICAL NEW VOLUME OF THE BEACONSFIELD "LIFE."

The third volume of "The Life of Benjamin Disraeli" has just appeared (Murray, 12s. net). It will be remembered that Mr. Monypenny died soon after the second volume was published, and that the continuance of the great biographical task was put into the hands of Mr. G. E. Buckle, late editor of "The Times." That he has done his work ably was only to be expected. It is a masterpiece of expert dove-tailing and judicious digression.

A SHAPING PERIOD.

This third volume extends from 1846-1855, and we make no pretence of a proportionate review. Anything akin to judgment must be left till the whole work has appeared. But this volume is a book in itself, and one is forced to read it, and to quote a few extracts that throw light on the character of a great statesman.

The note of it all is "Young England." Disraeli believed earnestly in an awakening aristocracy; he feared the demagogue as he feared the devil.

"Why are the people of England forced to find leaders among these persons? The proper leaders of the people are the gentlemen of England. If they are not the leaders of the people, I do not see why there should be gentlemen. Yes, it is because the gentlemen of England have been negligent of their duties and unmindful of their station that the system of professional agitation, so ruinous to the best interests of the country, has arisen in England. It was not always so. My honourable friends around me call themselves, the country party. Why, that was the name once in England of a party who were the foremost to vindicate popular rights—who were the natural leaders of the people and the champions of everything national and popular; and you must blame yourselves alone if you have allowed the power that has been entrusted to you by the Constitution to slip from your hands."

That this was no ignorant or supercilious prejudice the reader of "Coningsby" will remember. Disraeli was not a Tory, Indeed, he had points in common with Chamberlain, and was far ahead of his time in seeing that some form of Imperial thanking must supplement the too insular ideas of both political parties.

Indeed, Guizot said to him: "I think your being leader of the Tory party is the greatest triumph that Liberalism has ever achieved."

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

Disraeli was no more a "Tory squire" than was Chamberlain. But the two men were born actors as well as men of honest purpose. Partly from choice, partly for diplomatic reasons, Disraeli became a country gentleman, a part that he played as well as that of statesman and author.

Though he wore sportly clothes he did not hunt. Neither did he shoot, nor preserve game. His sentiments are summed up thus:—

"If we could only so contrive our lives as to go into the country for the first note of the nightingale, and return to town for the first note of the muffin-bell, existence might be more enjoyable."

"He became a sort of squire at Hughenden, on the Chilterns near Wycombe. Though a poor man and obliged to raise the low rents he was a popular landlord. He used to address tenants on festive occasions, showing ignorance well leavened with wisdom. His idea of crossing Cotswold rams with Southdown ewes was satisfactory.

If Disraeli did not find his enjoyment, like his great rival, in felling trees himself, he at least took an artistic pleasure in seeing them fall under an expert woodman's axe. But he was sparing of that pleasure. It was much more congenial to him to plant than to cut down. He planted innumerable trees, especially ornamental ones—cedars and firs of various kinds—in the private grounds; and he seldom allowed an eminent friend or colleague who paid him a visit to depart without adding one more.

An inborn capacity for patriarchal life was part of his Jewish inheritance. Because he was inherently Jew he found it easy to adapt himself to British tradition.

A PATRIOT.

Like Pitt he sometimes felt despair as to his country's habit of muddling through. His quick perception of right policy, his eagerness to weld parties in a definite British idealism received rude checks:—

I wish to see the agriculture, the commerce, and the manufactures of England, not adversaries, but co-mates and partners—and rivals only in the ardour of their patriotism and in the activity of their public spirit.

And he wrote to the unfortunate D'Orsay these words:—

What are you going to do, and can anything be done in your unfortunate country? England is only sinking. France is finished. What a mournful fate to be born in the decline and fall of great countries, Europe, at least the Europe of our fathers and our youth, approaches its end. We ought to have found our careers across the great waters.

He saw that there are two alternatives if we are to progress:—

A union of stable forces and classes in a paternal government in which the agricultural and manufacturing workers have fair treatment, being neither slaves nor masters.

And, as an alternative, a sort of revolution in which, led by demagogues, all and sundry would try to turn the tables on their unimaginative masters.

These ideas lay at the root of Disraeli's political schemes. He fought for the former and feared the latter.

PRUSSIA IN 1848.

It is interesting now to observe how accurately Disraeli foresaw the troubles of France and of Britain, and also the first flappings of the Prussian eagle. He regarded the "dreamy and dangerous nonsense" of German nationality as a mere excuse for Prussian invasion. That was at the time of the Dresden revolt.

He saw, too, that Germany even then intended to command the seas. He asked why Germany did not invade Alsace? And why Livonia was not occupied as an inroad upon Russia? To him there could be but one end to all the talk about "the German flag following the German language."

Here is a clear recognition in 1848 of what thousands denied even on August 1st, 1914:—

Germany is the centre of Europe, and has no reason, one would think, to complain of the territorial advantages which have been allotted to it. Its broad and rich lands are watered by the three most considerable rivers of Europe—the Rhine, the Elbe, and the Danube. But Germany, which possesses almost every other advantage, is not a great Naval Power, and Germany wants a coast. This is the real reason why Denmark, supposed to be weak is to be invaded in this age of liberty on the plea of nationality. It is to gain the harbours of the Baltic, and to secure the mouths of the Elbe, that the plea of German nationality is put forth. Hitherto, in the Baltic Russia and the Scandinavian Peninsula have prevented this project of Germany; while Holland and Great Britain have intercepted in the North Sea its maritime development. But now, under shelter of the plea of nationality, taking advantage of the fact that the King of Denmark possesses in Schleswig perhaps 150,000 subjects of German race, his dominions are to be invaded, and may be conquered, notwithstanding the valour of his few but determined subjects, in order that Prussia may suddenly appear as a great maritime Power.

I do not wish to argue this case with respect to the interests of England. I do not wish to say anything about whether it is or is not for the interest of England that a new naval Power should spring up among the nations of the Baltic or the Northern Seas. But this I wish to lay down as a principle, that it is for the interest of England, and not of England alone, but of all Europe that peace should be maintained. And peace cannot be maintained if the policy of Prussia be permitted to pass unnoticed and uncensored.

"I never can believe," he added, "that the peace of Europe can be maintained by hiding our heads in the sand."

THE SMALL NATIONS.

We had guaranteed the territory of Denmark, and Disraeli kept our pledge. And it was not until 1866, after Prussia had defeated Austria at Sadowa, that this coastal burglary was accomplished.

Treaty obligation was a matter sacred to Disraeli, though as far as possible he avoided well-meaning interference with other powers.

Race meant much to him, and he respected the rights of other races. But "nationality" and flag-waving to his calm judgment seemed less worthy of respect. He had no enthusiasm for Turkey hated the war with Russia (1854) and leant steadily towards alliance with France.—"T. P.'s Weekly."

The total approximate gross earnings of State and guaranteed railways from 1st April to 26th December, are less by Rs. 22,093,300 than the corresponding period of 1913-14.

GREAT SCARCITY OF BLANKETS.

Our home office reports that owing to very large orders for Army requirements the Blanket Manufacturers cannot cope with orders for ordinary goods. We, however, anticipated this contingency in the early days of September and cable for a repeat of our usual Season's Stock. This has just come to hand and we are in the fortunate position of being able to supply BLANKETS AS USUAL.

White Witney Blankets

Quality B.

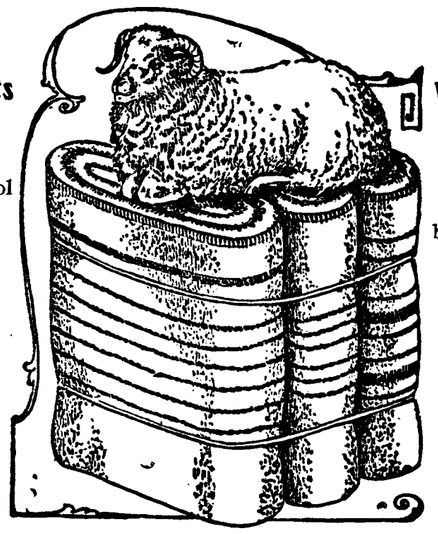
A Splendid White Wool Blanket. Full weight.

Size, 76×54 inches.

Rs. 10-8 the pair.

Size, 86×66 inches.

Rs. 15-8 the pair.



White Witney Blankets

Quality A.

Fine fleecy Blankets with blue borders. full weight.

Size, 76 x 54 inches.

Rs. 12-8 the pair.

Size, 86 x 66 inches.

Rs. 17-8 the pair.

SPECIAL **700 WHITE WITNEY BLANKETS,** in a most useful size, all white with blue borders, fine fleecy make, most cosy in use. Size, 86 x 66 in. Price only Rs. 8-15 each or Rs. 17-8 the pair.

THESE BLANKETS ARE ALL REAL WITNEY MAKE.

THOROUGHLY DEPENDABLE AND VERY WARM.

The prices quoted are extremely low in view of the undoubted shortage at home. Future prices, we fear, be much higher.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO-DAY.

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The Arcade, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT OUR BUSINESS IS NOT

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PROFITS

ARE SUCH TO ENSURE A

QUICK

TURNOVER. THIS BEING SO OUR CUSTOMER

RETURNS

TO US FOR ALL PURCHASES KNOWING THAT GOOD VALUE IS OBTAINED BY PURCHASING

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BEING LARGE BUYERS WE OBTAIN PREFERENTIAL TERMS AND ARE THEREFORE IN A POSITION TO LET OUR CLIENTS REAP THE BENEFIT,

FOR THE NEW YEAR

A VISIT TO OUR FORT PREMISES WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THE ABOVE STATEMENT. COMPARE OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

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on 09 April, 2017

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE.—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS AND MEN proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent. on our usual prices on WATCHES.

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We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of war for the past half century nearly, and it is back to The Afghan War that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of The Campaign Pocket Watch. A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25; Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs. 45. Gold Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers, of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch. Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

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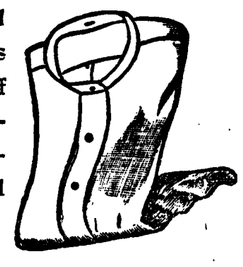

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